

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1914

NO 30

WOODMEN DELEGATES MEET

Interesting and Harmonious Meeting in the Woodmen Hall Wednesday

FAVOR OLD RATE PLAN

C. T. Heydecker, W. E. Miller, A. O. Stixrud and O. A. Howard Delegates to State Camp at Rock Island

The meeting of the Lake county Woodmen, held at the Woodman hall in this village, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Camp of Woodmen to be held at Rock Island, Ill., the first Wednesday in May, was one of the most successful and harmonious ever held in the county.

Nineteen out of the twenty-one camps in the county were represented, and seventy-four out of the eighty-two delegates elected to attend this convention were present.

The delegates selected from this county to the State Camp are as follows: C. T. Heydecker, Waukegan; W. E. Miller, Libertyville; A. O. Stixrud, Antioch; C. A. Howard, Round Lake.

Resolutions were passed condemning the rates passed at the Chicago meeting of the Head Camp, and demanding the repeal of the same at the meeting of the next Head Camp, and demanding the return to the rates in effect prior to the Chicago rates.

Favoring that no change in rates be made, except by a majority of the members by a referendum vote.

Opposed to the support or election to any office in this society of any member who voted for the Chicago rates, or who has supported the same since the meeting of the Chicago meeting.

Demanding radical retrenchment in expenditures from our general fund, and a substantial reduction in official salaries and compensation and limit of not to exceed two terms for head officers.

That this County Camp endorse Neighbor Theodore Hamer of Woodstock, Ill., for the position of Head Clerk and that the delegates be instructed to use all honorable means to secure his election.

The County Delegates were instructed to send Neighbor C. T. Heydecker for Head Camp Delegate from this district.

Following is a list of the delegates who were present at this meeting: Antioch—J. C. James, S. LaPlant, W. Runyard, Ed Garrett, Wm Kelly.

Waukegan—Wm. Hoban, C. T. Heydecker, Chas. Willerton, M. P. Dilger, Conrad Hollistien, Chas. Nelson, Jacob Peterson, V. L. Werner, L. O. Brockway, V. W. Samson, L. A. Hendee, Chas. Crabtree, W. O. Samson, Dewey Hamilton, Ike Lyon, Fred Harter, R. W. Hook, Jewett Baisrow, E. H. Brainerd, Alfred Willerton, James Brenton, Phil Maiman, John Hoban.

Grayslake—A. A. McMiller, H. O. Rich, J. P. Sherman, J. H. Washburn, S. J. Lobdell.

Libertyville—Chas. H. Kaiser, Christ Metzner, Walter Lyth, Adam B. Titus, W. E. Miller, H. B. Eger, J. R. Mack, Ivanhoe—Carl Dorfler, G. M. Frank, H. O. Pappie.

Lake Villa—P. S. Dainels, G. P. Manzer, F. T. Hamlin, E. T. Shephardson.

Lake Zurich—E. A. Ficke, Wm. Grabler.

Russell—Henry Patch, John Strahn, Alfred Willerton.

Lake Forest—H. G. Hescose.

Highland Park—W. G. Edwards, John Stupey, Wm. Ounner, John Freberg.

Highwood—John A. Boody.

Lake Forest—W. O. Paape, Gottlieb Schaffer, Hugh C. Smith.

Deerfield—R. M. Vant, Bert Earta, Geo. Goodman.

North Chicago—O. D. Gann, W. Waters, H. D. Urban, Chas. Garthy.

Round Lake—O. A. Howard, Wm. A. Rosing, Martin Thelen, Joe Davies.

Wadsworth—LeRoy Dietmeyer, F. Shea.

Gurnee—W. D. Washburn, R. B. Strang, Geo. T. Fenlon, J. W. Gray, James Campbell.

Ingleside—James E. Larkin.

A SIMPLE WAY TO TEST SEEDS

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.) It is not necessary to have a complicated system of numbered boxes and squares in order to test seed and keep a record of it. The best seed tester I have seen consisted of a strip of heavy cloth, such as an old blanket, and a tin fruit can.

Lay the strip out on the table or board the required length, which may be from two feet to a rod, and beginning a foot from one end, place the seed in groups four inches apart along the strip till the other end is reached.

It is not necessary to number the groups of seed on the strip, as they will come in rotation when they are to be unrolled and examined after germination, but the bulk of the seed or ear from which they were taken may be numbered if necessary.

If more than one of these cloth strips are needed, each one may be numbered. When the seed are in place roll the cloth around the can, beginning with the end left blank and continuing to the end which is tied or pinned tightly.

Throw this roll and such others as they are prepared into a pail of warm water, where they should remain for several hours, then pour the water off and cover the pail to retain the moisture, placing it in a warm place.

Sprinkle to keep moist, if necessary, and in a few days the seed will have germinated. Unroll the cloth on the same table or board as before and, beginning with the first seeds placed, compare the percentage of germination and consequent vitality.

In this way the record of every lot of seed or ear of corn is before you.

BEES ARE LITTLE TROUBLE

If people knew what a great source of profit is found in the keeping of bees and how interesting the work there wouldn't be an unused square foot of ground on any farm in the United States.

Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit without cost of feed. They find their own pasture. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small initial expense of housing them, and the first cost of equipment is almost trifling.

Bee culture may be made profitable by the children of the farm, or by the women members of the family. It may be carried on successfully in conjunction with the keeping of poultry or growing of fruit. In the latter case, apiculture is found to be a great help toward more fruit and better fruit.

Bees are little trouble and require only occasional attention. They are easily handled and readily controlled. Best of all, they give a real service in hard cash, and that counts most.

Women Voters Must be 21

An oft heard question on the street these days is in regard as to whether a woman of the age of 18 years or over could vote next Tuesday. This idea came from the fact that a girl is of legal marriage age at 18. The suffrage provides that women of the age of 21 years and over only may vote.

To vote they must have resided in the state one year and in Lake county 90 days and in the election precinct in which they will vote for thirty days prior to next Tuesday.

Training Camp at Ideal Park

E. H. Schultz was in town Wednesday from Russell and he announced that Ideal race track which he purchased some time ago, is to be opened up as a training camp for young horses and racers will be maintained at the track this summer.

A Mr. McDermott, a well known trainer is on his way from Jacksonville, Florida, to take charge of the work of caring for the horses and it is expected that this year will prove the liveliest at the track for many years. Mr. Schultz also expects to pull off some races at Ideal this summer, with a better string of horses than was put on last season.

Use Gentlest Voice. I would say to all: Use your gentlest voice at home. Watch it by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is joy, like a lark's song, to a hearth at home. It is a light that sings as well as shines. Train it to sweet tones now, and it will keep in tune through life.—Ellhu Burritt.

Lady Loafers. Loafers are not limited to the street corner and fishing varieties; indeed, the most artistic loafer is the average home-grown princess who considers herself an ornament to society.—Atchison Globe.

GIRL SETS NINE FIRES

Eleven Year Old Phyllis Olds Arrested by An Officer (While Setting a Fire)

ADMITS SHE SET OTHERS

State Fire Marshall Gibbons Has Been Employed Watching the Case for the Past Seven Days.

The nine fires which in the last two weeks have attacked the residence of Chas. Olds, gardener for Louis F. Swift were explained last evening when a policeman caught Olds' eleven year old daughter, Phyllis, setting fire to the kitchen steps, and she confessed that she had set all the others.

Olds and his family live in the rear part of a house in Deerpath avenue, Lake Forest, owned by Thomas Douglas. Two weeks ago began a series of fires that drove the family frantic.

Finally Patrolman Al Hoffman was set to watch the house. Hoffman found that the fires always occurred between 3:30 and 6 o'clock p. m.

Thursday evening Hoffman says Phyllis came from the kitchen to the back porch and closed the door. First she listened at the door to learn whether any one was about to follow her. Then she slid a hand into her stocking, drew out matches and paper and by the time Hoffman could lay hands on her had a merry little blaze going under the back steps. The girl could not explain why she started the fires.

The apprehension of the young girl followed a week's investigation conducted by Dennis Gibbons, of Deerfield, Lake county, deputy state fire marshal of Illinois. Mr. Gibbons after being sent there, had his attention directed toward the girl and he finally set a trap by putting Hoffman in the Aldis barn to watch the girl. He himself managed to detract attention to himself and in this way, the girl, watching him leave the place sneaked down to set the latest fire and then the policemen, watching from the barn, nabbed her.

The first of the nine fires, was a stable in the rear of the home. This burned to the ground. The second was in the stall back of a horse, the girl having set fire to the hay.

The Olds family lives in the rear upstairs over the blacksmith shop, Thos. Douglas, a veterinary occupying the basement. Peter Kelly runs the blacksmith shop.

The girl after being arrested, would not tell why she had been setting the fires, she admitted setting five but now it is positive she set them all. The only explanation is that she liked to see the fire department make the run to the place. The greatest damage was done when the stable burned but the department checked all the others.

An Angling Story. While fishing for pike in the River Waukegan recently, Mr. E. Norman of the Brookfield (Norfolk) Angling society hooked a fish, but his line broke just above the swivel, to which the hook is attached. Throwing in again, he hooked, as he thought, another pike, but found that the lost swivel, bearing the hooked pike, had caught in his new set of hooks. He was thus able to land his original catch.

No Relief. The cynical person was standing in front of a part of an exhibition of local art talent labeled "Art Objects." "Well, I suppose Art does object and I can't blame her but, there doesn't seem to be any help for it," he finally said.

Two Kinds of Economy. A woman can take a dime to the liver counter of the butcher's shop and strike a better bargain than a man could make, but a man can wear a two dollar hat till it turns green, while a woman can wear a \$25 one only till her friends know it by sight.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

All Buried at Public Expense. In some cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense.

FARM PRODUCE TO BE SENT BY PARCEL POST

Preliminary steps were taken by the postoffice department on Sunday to perfect its plan for reducing the cost of living by having the parcel post carry the products of the farm directly to the door of the consumer. Ten cities were selected to begin the work of establishing direct connections between producer and consumer. Postmaster General Burleson has also issued an order permitting the use of crates and boxes for butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruit shipped by parcel post.

Orders went on Sunday to the postmasters at Boston, Atlanta, St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Detroit, La-Crosse, Lynn, Mass., Rock Island, Ill., directing them "to receive the names of persons who are willing to supply farm products in retail quantities by parcel post." Printed lists of these names, showing kind and quantity of commodity available, will be distributed among town and city patrons.

"By the use of the lists," said First Assistant Postmaster General Roper the consumer will be able to get in touch with a farmer who will fill his weekly orders for butter and eggs and other farm produce. The consumer will receive the produce fresh from the country and the personal relationship established will no doubt improve the quality. The farmer will be relieved of carrying his produce to market as the rural carriers will make daily connections at the farmers own door of these retail shipments to city consumers.

Asks People to Donate Services

Charles Russell, county superintendent of highways in Lake county called attention to the fact that Gov. Dunne in a proclamation, has set aside April 15, "as Good Roads Day" and he asks that everyone in Lake county observe the date in a fitting manner.

"In other counties," he said, "the people have turned out on the good roads days and have done much to improve the condition of the roads in their community. Same can be done in Lake county and I think that after the matter has been presented to them that all will be willing to do what they can. I intend to work out a plan and submit it to the people of the county for their approval.

The people who are willing to help good roads can turn out on April 15 and help improve the roads. Some can open ditches, some can repair culverts and still others can attend to filling in where it is necessary. I think that many will be willing to donate their services for one day when they realize that so much good will result from it. We also wish to get as many teams as possible in order that material may be removed from ditches and used to fill in low places. I see no reason the plan cannot be made to work out as successfully in Lake county as it has in other counties.

National Costumes Passing. It is only among the very old in Wales and Ireland that the old costumes are worn. Of imperishable memory is the red Connemara colleen cloak, and the native Welsh dress is not less dear to the lovers of the picturesque, with its high pointed hat worn above a frilled lawn cap, the worsted shawl, the short petticoat, the white apron, the trim shoes. Only the extremely old women in Wales still wear the quaint "stovepipes."

Anger's Harmful Effect. Anger, whether expressed in violent language or not, has a most harmful effect on the heart. Through the nervous system it acts on the muscular structure of that organ as well as on that of the arteries, and contracts it. This is always dangerous, as the blood supply is interfered with seriously.

Goose Killed With a Golf Ball. A day or two ago a well-known member of the Royal Dublin Golf club, while playing on the links at Dollymount, Clontarf, and approaching the sixth hole with a driving mashie, killed a barnacle goose with a golf ball. As the shot was played the bird was swooping and, being struck on the neck, fell to the ground dead.

Depends on Circumstances. It is bad luck to hear a dog bark at night. This superstition has been found to depend on circumstances; it is a matter of whose dog. If it's the dog next door, the best thing to use is a flatiron; but a good aim is even more valuable.

No Use for It. Secretary and General Adviser—"Now you really ought to see about getting a coat of arms!" Self-made Man—"But I've already got far more clothes than I know what to do with!"

WILL GIVE UP THE FIGHT

Milk Producers' Association Admits That The Fight for Higher Prices Collapsed

FARMERS FAIL TO HOLD OUT

Officials of Association Advise Farmers to Get Best Possible Price For Milk For Summer Months

The fight of the Milk Producers Association which started with such bright prospects a week ago has fizzled out and there is now a rush among the members of the association to sign up contracts for the new year. The officials of the association have admitted defeat and a formal letter has been sent to directors and members of the association advising that the contracts now offered be accepted. There is a note of bitterness in the letter in which the fight is declared off. The farmers have not as yet learned the lesson of co-operation in this matter and it is evident that many of them have signed contracts regardless of the advice of the association leaders. The letter from the officials which admits the collapse of the efforts to secure higher prices for the summer months, is as follows: "Your milk board has canvassed the situation very thoroughly. From the start we recognized some real difficulties. The high price of milk for the last year, together with the excessive flow of the past six months, has had a tendency to make producers content, where a year ago they were filled with discontent. Then, too, the directors had no meeting before March 2nd, which did not allow sufficient time for a wide and stirring campaign. The feeling, too, was aboard and off expressed that, owing to business depression and the recent surplus, we should have to submit this summer to a substantial cut in prices. In spite of all these facts, your directors, realizing the benefit to producer and distributor alike of a more uniform supply of milk throughout summer and winter, suggested a three cents per hundred pounds advance, promising a corresponding drop for next winter milk.

Probably we must be content to take this summer, substantially last summer's prices. The Bowman price now offered is the same as that given last summer. Most of the smaller dealers are following Bowman's lead. While we cannot censure too strongly the Borden dividend method, and while we hope and believe we shall be able at no distant date by the co-operation of all Borden patrons to force this company to give us a flat price, still judging by what the company has done the last two contract periods, we believe the Borden patrons are not likely this summer to receive less than the association price. Therefore, with some hesitation and more regret, and still with assurance that study of the whole situation justified us, we advise an acceptance of the prices offered or whatever better can be locally secured.

We now know the weakest spot in our territory, and are maturing plans for strengthening these. While success cannot come in heaps and by heaps and bounds, it has come and will come. Let us keep together and with courage and determination face the future. In setting upon last summer's price for bottling milk it would be unfair to hold smaller dealers to the proposed increased price on cans. Secure last summer's price, \$1.25.

Very faithfully and respectfully,
S. L. Lincoln, H. C. Benhart
W. A. Goodwin, J. L. Cadmore,
John Read, Albert E. Jack.

American Peculiarity. The Germans believe that if your right hand itches you will get money; if your left hand itches you will spend much. Americans are the only people in the world who have both hands itching all the time.

Spiteful. "My husband considered a very long time before he proposed to me. He was very careful." "Ah, it's all ways those careful people who get taken in."

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH

Mar. 1914—Warmest day 62 on the 15th. Coldest day 11 above on the 20th. Average temperature 32.67. Rainfall 2.71. No Snowfall.

Mar. 1913—Warmest day 61 on the 19. Coldest day 8 on the 7. Average temperature 32.70. Rainfall 2.53 inches. Snowfall 6 in.

Mar. 1912—Warmest day 42 on the 17. Coldest day 8 below on the 1. Average temperature 23.23. Rainfall 1.99 inch. Snowfall 13 inches.

Mar. 1911—Warmest day 74 on the 21. Coldest day 8 below on the 16. Average temperature 35.32. Rainfall 2.3 inches.

Mar. 1910—Warmest day 82 on the 19th. Coldest day 18 below on the 15. Average temperature 45.22. Total rainfall 5-100 inches.

Mar. 1909—Warmest day 56 on the 26. Coldest day 9 on the 17th. Average temperature 33.41. Total rainfall 60.100 inches.

Mar. 1908—Warmest day 70 on the 26th. Coldest day 15 below on the 9th. Average temperature 35.03. Rainfall 3.35 inches.

Mar. 1907—Warmest day 86 on the 21. Coldest day 18 above on the 16. Average temperature 42.32. Total rainfall 65.100 inches.

Mar. 1906—Warmest day 50 on the 1st. Coldest day 4 above on the 23. Average temperature 27.15. Total rainfall 60.100 inches.

Mar. 1905—Warmest day 77 on the 22. Coldest day 9 above on the 13. Average temperature 37.99. Total rainfall 2.65 inches.

Mar. 1904—Warmest day 57 on the 25th. Coldest day 10 above on the 3. Average temperature 31.54. Rainfall 5.20 inches.

Mar. 1903—Warmest day 75 on the 18. Coldest day 12 above on 1st. Average temperature 40.52. Rainfall 2.60 inches.

Mar. 1902—Warmest day 66 on the 26. Coldest day 4 above on the 17th. Average temperature 38.83. Total rainfall 1.05 inches.

Roderick Ames Died Tuesday

Word was received here telling of the death in Rosecrans Tuesday afternoon, March 31, of Roderick Ames, at the age of 93 years. Mr. Ames was one of the oldest, and best known residents of county and through his death the county loses one of its earliest pioneers.

Mr. Ames had lived near Rosecrans on a farm for many years. During practically all of this time he was engaged in the farming business but many years ago, before the civil war, he was teacher in the famous Browe school.

He has made it a point to attend all of the Browe school reunions which are held yearly and he always has taken a very prominent part in them. As one of the first teachers at that school he is recalled and beloved by many residents who attended that little country school so many years ago.

Mr. Ames' age never has set very heavily upon him and he always has appeared to be in better health than a man many years younger.

Obituary

John Pitcher, a resident of Trevor for the past thirty-eight years passed away at his home at that place on last Tuesday after an illness of the past three months, a complication of diseases having been the cause.

The deceased was born in Liverpool, England, in the year of 1842 and came to America when a young man.

In 1876 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, who survives him. He is also mourned by two daughters, Mrs. Chas. Sibley of Antioch and Mrs. Wm. Evans of Trevor, and also six grandchildren, as well as two sisters who reside in England.

The funeral was held on Thursday of last week at one o'clock at the Rev. Patterson of Chicago office, the burial took place in the Lincoln cemetery.

Those from a distance who were in attendance were: Wm. Searles, daughter of North Crystal Lake, and Rea of Billings, Mont., and Burns, W. J. Frank, Phoenix, Ariz., John Bohm, and Mrs. Sewar, all of Chicago.

Alarming Possibility. Help! A Frenchman has fogged may be prevented by oil upon the water to prevent evaporation. When the sea is nicely coated with crude, seven times a week what you for automobiles cost by it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ASQUITH TAKES POST

BRITISH PREMIER ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF SEELY—NAMES SELF SECRETARY OF WAR.

MOVE CAUSES BIG SURPRISE

Efforts of the King and Cabinet Fail to Induce Generals to Withdraw Their Resignations From the Army.

London, April 1.—After all the many solutions of the government crisis which had been proposed and discussed Premier Asquith announced a decision to the house of commons on Monday which none of the prophets had expected or even suggested.

The prime minister himself will assume the burden of the war office, in addition to his other and almost crushing duties. He will resign from the house at this critical stage, when the second reading of the home rule bill is about to be taken up, and will appeal to his constituents in East Fife, Scotland, within a few days for re-election.

Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the imperial general staff, and Gen. Sir John Ewart, adjutant general, declined to withdraw their resignations, in spite of the army order, which Viscount Haldane cleverly framed as a platform on which the generals might stand with consistency and honor.

It thus became impossible for Col. J. E. B. Seely, who was co-signer with them of the assurance to Brigadier General Gough that the army would not be used to suppress the Ulster opposition to home rule, to retain the secretaryship for war. His resignation, therefore, was accepted after he had been for some days under fire from the newspapers of his own party, which insisted that he must go.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn, lord president of the council, who was partner with Colonel Seely in drafting the offending paragraphs of the document, stands in the same position and his withdrawal from office is expected.

The only practical loss to the party meantime will be the withdrawal of Mr. Asquith's voice from the debates.

"Oh, I'll be handy if I'm wanted," Mr. Asquith remarked to Andrew Bonar Law, the opposition leader, who thought that the home rule bill could not be proceeded with in the absence of the premier.

Mr. Asquith apparently consulted no one except the king before his bold decision. His colleagues in the cabinet seemed to be as surprised as the other members of the house when he revealed his plans. Mr. Asquith is already first lord of the treasury.

The political seers gather that Mr. Asquith is in fighting mood. They have been saying recently that he had shown the effects in his physical appearance of the heavy strain of his long labor in office and would gladly see the government defeated. But it looks at the present moment as though he had taken a new lease of life and proposes to make the reorganization of the army a fighting issue.

"The whole army system may have to be recast," Colonel Seely remarked significantly.

Both houses debated the situation at great length, but the debates simmered down into mere assertions, on the one side, of a plot to seduce the army, and, on the other side, of a plot to crush the Ulster covenanters with denials and counterdenials and heated personalities.

HILL, U. S. EXPERT, DEAD

Man Who Organized the Editorial Branch of Bureau Expires at Franklin, Va.

Washington, April 1.—George W. Hill, for many years a prominent official of the agricultural department, died on Monday after a protracted illness at Franklin, Va. When the secretary of agriculture first became a member of the cabinet Mr. Hill organized the editorial branch and developed the plan of widespread circulation of agricultural literature to farmers, agricultural journals and the press generally. His knowledge of departmental affairs led Mr. Roosevelt, when civil service commissioner, to urge Mr. Hill's selection for that board. Mr. Hill was born in England, educated at Park and Montreal and formerly was on the editorial staff of the Montreal Herald. His son, George Griswold Hill, is Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

Toledo Citizens Ride Free. Toledo, O., April 1.—With decisions in all court proceedings involving Toledo Railways & Light company franchises delayed, Toledoans are riding free of the street cars. Reports showed that 22,000 passengers were carried on the cars. That was 15 per cent more than the fare collected.

Convict Saved From Hanging. Marion, Mo., April 1.—Governor B. was pardoned James H. Brown, a 99-year-old prisoner, who had been sentenced to hang for the murder of Mout Hall and was impossible for the sheriff to execute for another murder.

Maying Suicide. Mo., April 1.—Playing an old revolver he had loaded, Virgil Wyatt, six years old, shot himself in the head. Mrs. Lucinda Wyatt, his mother, was looking on.

CONSTITUTIONALIST LEADER CARRANZA AND HIS CABINET



The custom house at Nogales, Mexico, is the headquarters of President Carranza, the constitutionalist leader, and here it is that every move of the constitutionalists is carefully discussed. The photograph shows the leader and his cabinet after one of these sessions. Left to right, seated: F. Escudero, minister of foreign affairs; Governor Maytorena of Sonora, President Carranza, General Pesqueira, Antonio la Pena. Standing behind Carranza is Major Trevino, chief of the personal staff.

REBELS IN TORREON

FORCE FROM EAST FIGHTS WAY TO CENTER OF CITY.

General Villa's Forces Capture Gomez Palace on Third Assault—Federalists Retreat.

Chihuahua, March 31.—Such news as arrived from the front at Torreón Sunday was unfavorable to the rebels. Local rebel officers admitted they had received dispatches from the front, but declined to reveal the contents.

A report originated at one of the hospitals after more wounded arrived in Chihuahua that General Villa had been wounded slightly and forced to retire from the field.

Juarez, March 30.—General Villa said, in a telegram received here, that virtually all Torreón, including the entire business section, was in the hands of his soldiers.

Gen. Monclove Herrera, his own rebel brigade and part of the Zaragoza brigade, all veterans, were reported by Villa to have entered Torreón from the east, 4,000 strong, and to have fought from house to house and street to street until the bull ring on the northern fringe of the town was taken with the section of the city through which the railroad passes. This included the business section or most of it.

Gomez Palacio, Mex., March 30.—Four days of fighting, including three desperate assaults by the rebels, enabled Gen. Francisco Villa to move into this place and establish headquarters within three miles of Torreón.

The deciding assault was preceded by a bombardment after which the infantry and cavalry dashed into the streets of Gomez Palacio. Rifles, machettes, pistols and hand grenades were used in a hundred different encounters in the narrow thoroughfares. The grenades, of home manufacture, were lighted with cigarettes, which are an unofficial part of the equipment of every Mexican soldier.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Rome, March 30.—Countess D'Este di Frasso, formerly Georgiana Wilde of St. Louis, is ill of typhoid fever. When she is able to travel she probably will join her mother, Mrs. Siegel, in Paris, and stay with her during the period of convalescence.

Lexington, Mo., March 30.—Mrs. Mayette Carlow shot and killed Henri Harve when he interfered to save the woman's eighteen-year-old stepdaughter from abuse.

Tokyo, March 30.—The condition of Dowager Empress Haru Ko was much worse. All hope of her recovery was abandoned.

Madrid, March 30.—It is reported that three pictures of great value by El Greco have been stolen at Toledo. Paris, March 30.—Aviator Garin ascended 5,200 feet with an aeroplane in which he carried eight passengers. This is a record for a flight with that number of persons.

PARDONED TO BE EXECUTED

Prisoner in Penitentiary at Little Rock Given Executive "Clemency" to Avoid Legal Question.

Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—A few minutes after receiving a pardon from Governor Hays, which released him from a 115 years' sentence, Fred Pelton, a negro, was electrocuted at the state penitentiary here for the killing of Melvina Hatton, negro, whom he murdered to secure 50 cents. There was a question as to the legality of the electrocution of Pelton until after he had served his 115-year sentence, and for this reason the pardon was granted.

White House Wedding Near. Washington, March 31.—The shopping tour of Miss Eleanor Wilson in New York is believed to indicate that her wedding to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will take place much earlier than had been expected.

Tornado Strikes in Kansas. Topeka, Kan., March 31.—A score of small houses were blown down. Mrs. Charles Van Buskirk probably was injured fatally and four families are missing as the result of a tornado which swept across Frederick.

FLOODS PERIL EAST

LARGE PART OF WESTERN HALF OF NEW YORK IN DANGER OF HEAVY LOSSES.

RIVERS IN OHIO ARE RISING

Washington Out of Bridges Cuts Off Traffic on Several Interurban Lines—Columbus Fears Repetition of Disaster of One Year Ago—Two Dead.

New York, March 31.—Floods through the valleys of the state were reported on Saturday to have caused much property loss during the last week.

The warm weather of the last few days has melted much of the heavy snow which fell earlier in the month, and this, with a steady fall of rain throughout the night, has swollen all the streams, many of which are out of their banks, flooding the towns.

At Troy the Hudson river has assumed flood proportions, and with the water rising rapidly merchants along the river front are removing goods to safer places.

Amsterdam reported on Saturday that part of the bridge which spans the Mohawk river was carried away.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 31.—Two unidentified men were drowned when Freeman's bridge, over the Mohawk river, two miles west of here, was swept away. The damage done here by the high water thus far amounts to \$200,000.

Albany, N. Y., March 31.—The Hudson river is rapidly rising here and dwellers along the river front are moving to places of safety.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 31.—Towns in western New York are threatened with a repetition of the disastrous floods of a year ago.

In the lowlands of the Tonawandas residents are going to and from their homes in boats, owing to the overflow from the Tonawanda and Ellicott creeks. At Batavia the municipal sewage disposal plant is eight feet under water.

Whitehall, N. Y., March 31.—The level of Lake Champlain has risen four feet within the last twenty-four hours. Should the rapid thaw now in progress continue the worst flood in the history of this region will result, it is said.

Elmira, N. Y., March 31.—With every river and creek swollen over its banks by a steady downpour during the last twenty-four hours, flood conditions were alarming throughout the entire southern section of the state.

Cincinnati, March 31.—The Big Miami and Whitewater rivers and other small streams in this section went on a rampage. Two temporary bridges used by the Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Traction company were washed away, cutting off traffic between Cincinnati and Indiana towns along the road.

Columbus, O., March 31.—With the Scioto river climbing a foot an hour, and the Muskingum and Licking rivers out of their banks along the lowlands, a recurrence of the disastrous floods of March 25-28, 1913, is feared.

BELMONT ON STAND, HITS SON

Millionaire Appears as Witness in Suit for Separation Brought by Offspring's Wife.

New York, March 28.—August Belmont took the stand to aid the case of his son Raymond, who is being sued for separation by Ethel Lorraine Belmont, a woman well known in the Tenderloin. Mr. Belmont testified that his son had spent \$13,856 since his marriage in November, 1912. He said emphatically that there was nothing the matter with his son's intellect.

General Carranza at Juarez. Juarez, Mex., March 31.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, supreme chief of the rebels, established his headquarters here, and the Mexican border is again the provisional capital of the revolution-torn republic.

45,000 Miners to Be Idle. Columbus, Ohio, March 31.—"The 45,000 coal miners in Ohio will begin an indefinite period of idleness on April 2," said George F. Savage, secretary of the Ohio organization of United Mine Workers.

SHIP SINKS; 18 DIE

STEAMER ST. PAUL GOES DOWN IN AUSTRALIAN HARBOR.

French Vessel Hits Rock and Plunges to Bottom of the Ocean.

New York, March 28.—The French liner Touraine, whose four days' tardiness in reaching this port caused apprehension for a time, was reported 110 miles east of Sandy Hook by a wireless dispatch. La Touraine is bound from Havre, which she left March 15 with 350 steerage and 209 first and second class passengers. A previous dispatch reported her proceeding slowly with deranged machinery on account of heavy seas she had encountered.

TRADE HEARINGS APRIL 6

Illinois Men Will Testify on Collective Bargaining and Arbitration—Sessions in Washington.

Washington, March 30.—Several witnesses from Chicago and Illinois will appear before the federal industrial commission, which will begin public hearings here on April 6 on the subject of collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration. The hearings will be held in the assembly room of the Shoreham hotel and will continue four days. Frank P. Walsh, chairman, will preside and the nine commissioners will be present. Each of six large industries in which trade agreements or other forms of collective bargaining have been in operation during considerable periods will be considered separately. Prominent railroad officials and labor leaders will testify at the hearings.

QUEEN TO VISIT U. S. IN MAY

Eleanore of Bulgaria Completes Plans for Trip—Always Interested in Americans.

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 27.—Queen Eleanore of Bulgaria, who some time ago declared her intention of visiting the United States, announced that she would depart on her journey from the Bulgarian capital during the third week in May. Queen Eleanore will be the first reigning queen to visit the United States. She intends to make a study of American institutions and people, in which she has always been greatly interested. Her majesty was much touched during the recent Balkan wars by practical sympathy displayed for her suffering subjects by Americans.

SEVEN BANDITS HOLD UP BANK

Set Schoolhouse on Fire at Elma, Wash., to Distract Attention—Escape With Loot of \$3,700.

Tacoma, Wash., March 30.—Seven armed men entered the Elma National bank at Elma, in southwest Washington, made a prisoner of the cashier and escaped with about three thousand seven hundred dollars. The bandits, according to the report received here, set the town schoolhouse on fire to distract attention. Several shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

DENY DESTRUCTION OF SHIP

Searchers Find No Trace of Hawaiian Boat Reported to Have Been Blown Up.

Honolulu, Hawaii, March 27.—Reports of the destruction of the Inter-island steamer Maui, with the loss of many lives, was said to be untrue. A search of several hours failed to discover any wreckage of the steamer, which was said to have blown up off Pearl Harbor last night.

Man Who Shot Negro Out on Bond. Fort Wayne, Ind., March 31.—A. C. Trentman, a wealthy brewer, was released on \$10,000 bonds pending the recovery or death of a negro waiter at a hotel. Trentman shot and seriously wounded Bruce.

Wealthy Oil Man Dead. Oil City, Pa., March 31.—B. F. Brundage, one of the wealthiest and most prominent oil operators in Pennsylvania and the owner of a large poultry farm, dropped dead at his home here.

PRESIDENT IS VICTOR

RULE LIMITING DEBATE ON TOLLS REPEAL BILL PASSED BY HOUSE.

TWENTY HOURS IS ALLOWED

Adoption of Rules Wins by Vote of 200 to 172—Speaker Clark Given an Ovation and Votes No Twice—Adamson Upholds Wilson.

Washington, March 30.—Two test votes taken by the house of representatives on Friday indicate that the bill repealing the free tolls clause of the Panama canal act will be passed.

The first ballot was on a motion to take up the report of the committee on rules limiting debate on the bill to 20 hours. The vote on this was: Ayes, 207; noes, 176. The majority for the administration forces was 31.

The second ballot was on the adoption of the rules. It was adopted, 200 to 172, a majority of 28.

When Speaker Clark entered the house chamber at 12 o'clock he was accorded an enthusiastic greeting. He cut short the ovation by asking the chaplain to pray.

Representative Adamson of Georgia opened debate on the rule with a direct attack on Speaker Clark.

"For nine years," he said, "a lobby has resounded throughout congress and the country in favor of free tolls. This is the first rule ever asked for by the interstate commerce committee since I have been connected with it. I first sought to have this bill considered in the ordinary way, but found it impossible to reach an agreement."

Prolonged applause greeted Majority Leader Underwood as he arose to uphold the rule. He said: "I am opposed to this repeal bill. I am also opposed to the rule for its consideration. I regret that the bill is before the house. I hope it will be defeated. But the president, having laid this important question before congress, it must be considered, but it ought to be considered in the proper way. I have always endeavored to live up to and sustain my party's platform. The Democratic party, not I, wrote this free tolls provision in its platform. I believe this plank of the platform is right and believing this there is but one position I can take and that is to sustain the position of my party as expressed in its convention. I regret, of course, that I have to differ with the president and that I am compelled to differ with many of my colleagues here."

"The majority of the house has the right to legislate, but the minority has the right to be heard and propose reasonable amendment. I agree with the first clause of the rule, that the debate be taken up and carried forward without interruption, but I will offer an amendment which will put it into the hands of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Adamson) to move at any time to cut off debate, and if he has the majority of the house with him he will be able to bring the debate to a close."

Speaker Clark's name was called as the roll call ended. "No," said the speaker, and the Republican side broke into applause, joined by a portion of the Democrats.

The list of Democrats who voted against "the previous question" and thus against the administration follows:

Alken, Brockson, Broussard, Bruckner, Caraway, Carey, Conry, Dale, Detrick, Diefendorfer, Donohoe, Dooling, Doremus, Driscoll, Dupree, Egan, Elder, Finley, Fitzgerald, Gorman, Golden, Graham (Ill.), Griffin, Harrison, Helm, Igo, Jones, Kinde, Kirkpatrick, Lee (Pa.), L'Engle, Logue, McAndrews, McDermott, Mahan, Maher, Mitchell, Morgan (La.), Murray (Mass.), Murray (Okla.), O'Leary, O'Shaunessy, Patten (N. Y.), Philander, Ragdale, Baker, Sherwood, Stone, Taylor (Ark.), Taylor (Colo.), Thomas, Underwood, Williams, Wingo, Speaker Clark. Total—55.

Representative Kitchin, Democrat, of North Carolina, voted against the previous question on the roll call, but changed his vote to "present" just before the result was announced.

Republicans who voted for the previous question and the administration were:

Barthold, Browne (Wis.), Gardner (Mass.), McKenzie, Madden, Stenerson, Stevens (Minn.), Gillett (Mass.). Total—53.

INCREASE IN ARMY BUDGET

Measure Passes Senate at \$7,500,000 More Than Last Bill—Mexican Situation Is Factor.

Washington, March 31.—The senate passed the annual army appropriation bill on Saturday. The measure carries \$101,750,000, about seven million five hundred thousand dollars more than the house bill and about the same amount over the last army appropriation bill.

"I would not yield to these big increases," announced Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, "were it not for the disturbed conditions on the southern border."

Iowa College Head Quits.

Iowa City, Ia., March 30.—The state board of education accepted the resignation of John G. Bowman as president of the University of Iowa, effective March 31. The action was taken at Bowman's request.

Crew to Prison for Wreck. Melun, France, March 30.—Yall terms were given to the engineer and conductor of the Paris express, which was wrecked here. Thirty-nine persons were killed in the accident and a large number were injured.

MRS. WILLIAMS' LONG SICKNESS

Yields To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elkhart, Ind.:—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sensitive Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me."



"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

WAS NOT REVENGEFUL MAN

But at the Same Time Dog Owner Meant That His Pet Should Have a Fair Show.

"I am not a revengeful man," said a Brooklyn real estate dealer, "but now and then I do want to get even. A few days ago I drove out as far as Mineola in a horse and buggy, and my dog followed me. He's no fighter as a dog, and it was a bad trip for him. Every time we passed a farmhouse a dog came rushing out to roll my canine in the dust, and he was licked 36 different times before we got home. I was sorry for him and mad at the other dogs, and three or four days later I got a loan of a mastiff and made the trip over again. There was fun from the start to finish. The same farmers' dogs came bounding off the fence to chew up something, and most of them got hold of the mastiff before they knew whether he was a poodle or an elephant. They saw their mistake too late. Lord, he slayed 'em right and left. He simply left a trail of howling, limping dogs from Prospect park to Mineola and back, and I've been told that some of the farmers along the road have offered as high as \$20 for my scalp. No; I'm not a revengeful man, but I want to see my dog have a fair show in this world, don't you know?"

Damned With Faint Praise. An estimate of the valiant Roderick Dhu as recorded by an elementary school student of "The Lady of the Lake" was this: "His character was pretty good because he always liked hunting, he looked pretty fair, he was useful in shooting and fighting, and was a truthful man."

CLEVER WIFE

Knew How to Keep Peace in Family.

It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals.

There is nothing surprising about it, however, because the harmful alkaloid—caffeine—in coffee is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined."

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble but said my heart was irritable from something I had been accustomed to, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me."

"I remembered that coffee always soured on my stomach and caused me trouble from palpitation of the heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since."

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions."

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the 'coffee' is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee."

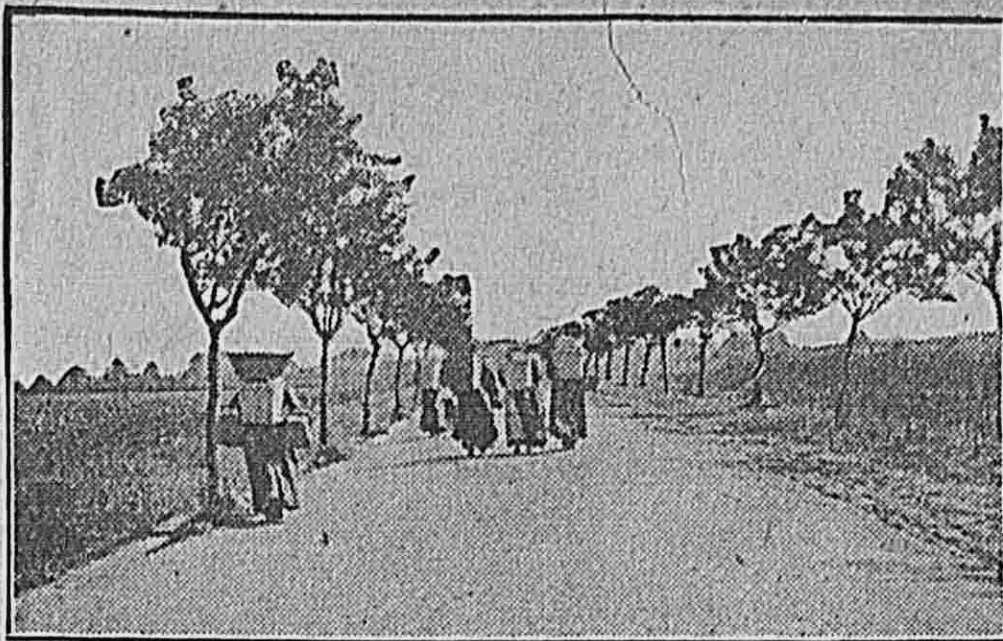
Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.



(Courtesy of J. O. Cunningham.)

German Farm Women Returning From Market.

Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

CO-OPERATIVE GERMANY.

Berlin, Germany.—The German farmer calls upon co-operation to sell him his supplies. He asks it to market his eggs and his butter. It distills alcohol out of his potatoes and makes wine for him out of his fruit. Everywhere in Germany you will find co-operative elevators and warehouses for storing grain, co-operative societies for improving the breed of live stock, co-operative banks for furnishing loans to members, co-operative insurance companies for insuring against every imaginable damage. Co-operative societies are formed to meet the needs of agriculture at every turn—producing the raw material, converting the raw material into salable form, and placing the finished product upon the market.

"Agricultural co-operative societies have become so numerous in Germany as almost to jostle one another. There are at the present time more than 26,000 of them." These are the words of Henry Wolf, the great authority upon agricultural co-operation, and we have found his statement true. These 26,000 societies have nearly two and a half million members. Over half of these societies are credit associations, which have a working capital of over \$100,000,000. Moreover, the number of societies and the number of members are constantly increasing. The German farmer who in his way is an individualist and as independent as is the American farmer, has learned that co-operation is his salvation and believes in allying himself with his neighbors for the common economic defense.

How German Farmer Co-operates.

Everything the German farmer does he does co-operatively. If he wishes to purchase a farm he gets a 50 or 60 year loan from a Landshaften bank. When he finds it necessary to buy implements or live stock, or seeds, he uses money borrowed from a co-operative credit society, making short time loans. He gets his equipment of a co-operative store which furnishes him a guaranteed article at the lowest possible price. For when co-operation sells to the farmer, everything from garden seeds to threshing machines is guaranteed. If he wishes to insure his property he goes to a co-operative insurance company, which will insure his crops against loss by hail or wind; another co-operative insurance agency insures his house against fire, while another insures his live stock against sickness, accident, or legal destruction, following the discovery of tuberculosis or other contagious disease. His stock cattle come to him from a co-operative breeding farm. From co-operative associations he gets his scientific instructions as to the care of his cattle, as to the best feeds, as to the cure of animal diseases, as to the valuation of crops, as to fertilizers. His milk and cream he takes to a co-operative creamery, from which it is sold co-operatively. His very hens lay co-operative eggs which within an hour after they are laid may bear the stamp of a co-operative organization.

Even the farmer's wife has a tendency toward co-operation and is as alive to its advantages as is the farmer himself. Everywhere we find the women intelligent and conducting their domestic affairs as scientifically as do the men their farms.

Water Supply Companies.

One form in which co-operation has evinced its efficiency in Germany is a rather unique one, and is one which at least in some parts of the United States is worthy of careful study by American farmers. Scattered throughout Germany there are many co-operative societies for supplying water to its members. There are in the province of Hanover alone, for example, 35 such companies. Whether the community has been large or small, these supply companies have generally succeeded.

The advantages of co-operation in attacking the problem of water supply have been thus summarized: "By co-operation a sufficient sum of money can be raised to enable a source of water to be tapped, unquestionable as to purity, softness and quality; 2. Co-

operation ensures extreme economy in maintenance and management; 3. Co-operation enables the smallest community to provide itself with a really good water supply."

It is not impossible that there is in this German experience a suggestion for the irrigation companies in western America, where mismanagement and graft seem to have prevailed. Certainly a truly co-operative association organized upon the one man one vote plan, freed from all motives of excessive or speculative profits, and managed with the efficiency that is traditional in co-operative concerns could never have made shipwreck of so many fair prospects as have some of the irrigation companies in the western states.

Plowing by Steam.

The owners of the big wheat farms in the northwestern parts of the United States might sit up and take notice of some of the co-operative power plow companies which are operating in Germany. At present there are 46 such societies. The entire power equipment is owned by the society, and its members, even though they occupy comparatively small farms, are by this means enabled to have the benefit of the improved and cheaper work of the power plow. Experience here shows that the power plowing plant, consisting of a set of plows, tackle and steam or electric power, cannot be maintained economically unless it has something like 2,000 acres upon which to operate. The concerns are most carefully managed. A good machinist is always in charge of the outfit. In addition to his salary he is allowed a commission upon every acre plowed. He has entire charge of the operations and requires all members to remove all obstructions before work is undertaken. The rates are carefully graded according to the soil, the depth and the accessibility. In some cases, also, a less charge is made for plowing during the slack periods, the price being raised as the demand for services of the equipment increases.

Co-operative Automobiles.

It is said that every well-to-do American farmer has an automobile. In Germany, where the acreage is small and the farmer has less capital to invest in his equipment the farmer joins with his neighbor to purchase an automobile and a large number of co-operative motor societies have been formed. These machines, however, are not the touring cars and runabouts that are ordinarily used by the American farmer, but are the most prosaic utilitarian motor trucks which can move immense quantities of produce over the hard level roads of the German provinces.

German scientists and inventors have with great ingenuity produced machinery that accomplishes with little effort almost everything which in years past called for hard labor. The demand for power is consequently great and growing constantly. This has led to the organization of electrical supply works in connection with other agricultural co-operative organizations. Of these there are 510, which are purely co-operative, although there are in Germany over 2,000 companies which furnish more or less electrical power to those interested in agricultural pursuits.

Co-operative Societies Federated.

The co-operative spirit has not ceased when it has led the farmer to co-operate with his neighbors to form a local co-operative concern. The German genius for organization has led to a most elaborate system of coordination between the various local co-operative associations. For example, all co-operative dairies within a province will be united together in a central association which unifies and harmonizes the work of all the local organizations. These central provincial societies are in turn in an empire-wide federation with headquarters at Berlin. You will therefore find that city find several central concerns, each of which is allied with hundreds of local societies. This centralization scheme has many advantages. It provides for supervision, inspection, and

audit which leads to good accounting systems and good business methods. The central office serves as a bureau of information and advice. In case of marketing the central society, by reason of its size and financial resources, gets into markets which would be altogether inaccessible to the little local concern. Without centralization German co-operation would be much less effective than it is.

Increased Quantity.

Here in Germany, as elsewhere, co-operation has not only enabled the farmer to make the most out of what he produces, but has increased the quantity and improved the quality of the product itself. This has been true in every line where co-operative organizations have become active. The results in dairying are fairly representative. In Brandenburg dairies were made in 1908 which covered the production of over 1,000 cows. The average yield of milk per cow was found to be 2,661 kilograms, producing 95 kilograms of butter, and netting a profit of 108.06 marks per cow. In 1910 the average yield had increased to 2,885 kilograms of milk, producing 101 kilograms of butter, and netting 132.65 marks profit for each cow, an increase of 24.59 marks per cow, a matter of \$5,000 on the 1,000 cows.

German Co-operation Democratic. German co-operation is, to paraphrase the recognized formula for democracy "of the members, by the members, and for the members." Nobody thinks of a German co-operative society as organized for the purpose of declaring dividends. The utmost returns that those who hold shares receive is a five or six per cent. profit. If a creamery, for example, finds itself with undivided profits it does not distribute them to the members in proportion to the shares they hold, but to the members who as patrons bring in the milk and cream, and they go to them in proportion to the quantity and quality furnished by each. These profits constitute as it were an additional price, which the patrons receive for their product. All, too, are managed upon the "one man one vote" plan. The member who holds only one share and brings in the milk of only one cow has the same voting power as the farmer with a thousand shares and a thousand cows. Co-operation is most emphatically democratic.

Good Quality and Good Business.

German co-operators themselves ascribe the success of their societies largely to good quality and good business methods. The societies pride themselves upon the fact that their output is better than that of privately owned plants. Their goods are in demand, they say, not because they are co-operative goods, but because they are good goods. The societies almost without exception have required that managers shall be skilled men with both experience and training. These positions pay good salaries, and candidates spend time and money qualifying themselves to hold them. As a result these concerns are most businesslike in every particular. The plants are efficient, the employers competent, and most excellent accounting systems are in vogue.

Co-operative Credit.

It is noticeable that in Germany there are more co-operative credit societies than marketing societies. Moreover, the average German enthusiast



German Co-operative Elevator.

will tell you that co-operation naturally begins with co-operative credit, rather than with co-operative marketing. It does not necessarily follow, however, that in America co-operative credit associations should precede co-operative marketing. Conditions in Germany differ greatly from those in the United States.

In the first place, the privately owned banking houses of Germany did not serve the German farmer even as adequately as the American banker is now serving the American farmer.

In the second place, marketing in Germany presents practically none of the difficulties encountered in America. Germany has by high tariffs forced the consumer to depend upon domestic production. The local demand for almost every farm product exceeds the supply. As a result there are two buyers demanding butter, for example, when only enough butter for one is available.

There are no long hauls, as in America, no long distance commission business. The producer more nearly meets the consumer face to face and gets his price. German marketing as compared to American is direct, simple, and free from complexities.

We must take the counsel of the German who ranks co-operative credit as more important than co-operative marketing with caution, since he has dealt with reversed conditions. We are firmly convinced, after a careful survey, that at least in America, the more prosperous scheme of co-operative marketing is more important than co-operative credit.

AGRICULTURE IN RUSSIA



In a country of such vast dimensions as that ruled over by the czar, the methods of agriculture naturally vary enormously in the different districts; but during a visit of three weeks' duration—a visit now just drawing to a close—I have been able to see a good deal of the methods of the Russian peasant and landowner.

In the Petersburg district scientific agriculture is practically unknown. Here the summer is too short to allow the successful raising of crops, and tillage is confined to the lands belonging to the village communities. In Russia practically every village is state-owned—that is, under the control of no landlord, and every village has within its bounds a certain acreage of common land. The inhabitants of the village have each one a fixed amount of this land assigned to them; but, to avoid favoritism, a peasant does not farm the same strip two seasons running, but a rotation is practised whereby each member of the village in time goes over the whole land of the community. The birth of a son is a source of great joy on the part of a Russian peasant, for on such an occasion an extra grant of land is given to him. In the north of Russia wheat is never grown. Oats are produced, but rye is the staple crop, and it is from this cereal that the peasant makes his bread. The rye is put into the ground in September, and thus is able to make a start before the advent of the winter snow, early in November. Between Petersburg and Moscow agriculture is in a primitive condition. The fields are extremely small and have a neglected appearance, while the houses of the villagers are in a dirty condition, the cattle and pigs in some instances sharing the dwellings with their owners. The rotation here practised is rye, oats and then fallow, to allow the land to recover somewhat. Proceeding south, however, one finds better conditions prevailing. The fields become larger, wheat takes the place of rye, and one gradually enters the enormous wheat producing district of Russia. Passing through this district, which extends from Kharkoff to the beginning of the Crimean peninsula, for hundreds of miles the country, as far as the eye can reach, is given over almost entirely to the raising of cereal crops. The fields are enormous, more than one field stretching for several miles by the railway line, and as the whole district is sparsely populated, the problem of once presents itself: From where are the landowners to obtain an adequate supply of labor? They must depend entirely on the services of the villagers, and as the latter are quite independent of them, they have no power to force them to work should they be disinclined to do so. An instance of this occurred a short time back. A landlord who owned a farm of 40,000 acres had a fine crop of 900 acres of beets. When the time arrived for the harvesting of these roots the peasants of the village—on the excuse that, as their own harvest was an abundant one, there was no necessity for them to work—point blank refused to do the harvesting of the beets, and the whole of the country had to be scoured—naturally, at considerable expense—to procure laborers. Throughout the extensive corn-growing district referred to above there is an almost entire absence of root crops, with the exception of beets, and only a very small proportion of the land is under grass or hay. How the stock can be maintained under these conditions through the winter months is difficult to understand, but the animals seen were in poor condition as compared with the English cattle. The most important breed of Russian cow is the Yaroslav, but on the estate where the writer has been staying the stock consisted of Jersey cattle, and crosses between these latter and the Yaroslav are looked on favorably. English pigs, Yorkshire and Tamworth, are also kept. Very little stock is kept on the majority of Russian farms. As well as the cereal crops, one frequently noted fields given over to the raising of sunflowers. These are reared for the production of salad oil, which is used extensively during Lent, and the seeds are also eaten largely by the poorer classes. The farm land of a village community is easy to distinguish from that owned by the landlord, from the fact that the former is invariably in narrow strips. On



A HOUSE ON THE RUSSIAN



RURAL LANDSCAPE



THE BEST HARVEST

this common land the whole of the cattle and sheep of the village are pastured together, looked after by one of the villagers, and the mixed stock presented a remarkably pretty sight. On the large farms horses are largely employed for plowing, and one often saw a young foal following its mother patiently up and down the furrows. A noteworthy point is the entire absence of hedges—as far as the eye can reach, field after field stretches away with monotonous regularity, often not so much as a single tree breaking the uninteresting landscape. Comparatively little of the cereal straw is stored up, but most of it is burnt in the engines driving the threshing machines. Where farming is practised on so extensive a scale as in the wheat-growing districts of Russia, the farmer naturally is unable to have his servants under his eye, and cases are on record of farm laborers carting the corn to their own standing. The absence of any organized system of manuring the fields is all the more evident after one has passed through the rich agricultural district of Eastern Austria. In Russia, I have it on the authority of an eye-witness that a certain heap of manure exists of the age of no less than sixty years, and no steps are ever taken to distribute it over the fields. Again, the peasants actually use their manure in

ing atmospheric nitrogen, so a powerful factor in the amelioration of the land is absent.

A large proportion of the wheat grown in the South Central district of Russia is exported to England and Germany from the port of Odessa by steamers which reach that port with cargoes of coal. On several occasions, on the journey from Moscow to the Crimea, we saw a dead pig enveloped in burning straw, and learned that the pig, as soon as killed, is placed on straw, which is then set fire to in order to burn the animal's hair. In the desolate and monotonous country of the wheat producing district, one was most favorably impressed by the Crimea. The Crimea may be said to be the wine and fruit-producing district for the whole of Russia, and at the moment I am writing these lines (April 27) the vines are just commencing to shoot. The Crimea is essentially a land of hills, and it is on these hillsides that the vines are grown. Cereals are produced only in small quantities—the climate is too dry and the soil too rocky to permit of extensive operations in this line. A little wheat and oats are grown, and occasionally one sees a field of rye already bursting into ear, while far up the hillsides orchards with fruit trees—apple, pear, apricot, plum—laden with blossom, throw their perfumes far over the land.

TREES WARD OFF HEAT AND COLD

He who plants a tree, he plants love; Tents of coolness spreading out above. —Larcom.

BY THEIR grateful shade trees screen us from the too fervid heat of the sun. They abate the winds and protect from the chilling blasts of winter. Their leaves prevent the spread of germladen dust and help to purify the air. They encourage the birds and save our crops from many an insect injury. They lend a grace and beauty to every homestead and every roadway that they border.

For shade, trees should be planted wherever it is desirable to be shielded from the hot rays of the summer sun. Not all shade is agreeable. The shade of some trees is too dense and others too light. A heavy woolen blanket properly suspended will make a shade; so will mosquito netting, but it would not be best to use either. Trees with a close, compact head and large, heavy leaves may make too dense a shade.

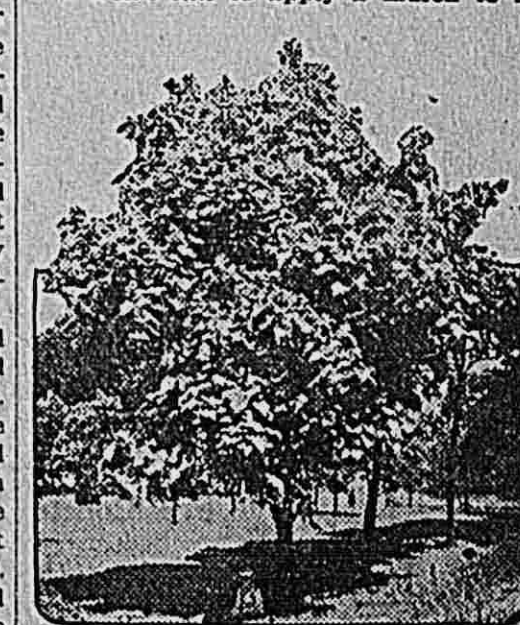
There is much bad tree planting, and even worse lack of care after planting. Much has been written about how planting should be done. It may be well to note a few things that should not be done. The following are some of the things to be avoided:

1. Don't plant trees that are more than four to six years' old.

went out in a sailing boat alone at an English seaside resort. He took good care that his departure in the boat was well noticed by people in the vicinity. Next morning the boat was found dismantled and tossed on the waves—empty. He had disappeared.

His hat and other personal effects were found floating on the water, but no trace of the man could be found, and the relatives, conveniently assumed that he had been drowned and claimed the insurance money. The insurance company, however, refused to

2. Don't overcrowd trees in planting.
3. Don't plant trees in straight lines.
4. Don't plant shade or ornamental trees in anything except good soil.
5. Don't plant a tree in a bowl-shaped hole that is deeper in the center than elsewhere.
6. Don't forget to cut off all mangled or broken roots.
7. Don't fail to apply a mulch to a



An Enjoyable Shade, the Result of Somebody's Planting.

transplanted tree if there is the slightest danger of drought.

8. Don't allow trees to be used as hitching posts.

9. Don't forget that good shade trees are the result of intelligent choice and care.

pay. They made diligent inquiries, discovered that a man greatly liking the "deceased" had been a not far distant island, the next boat to the time had then taken a passage. The matter came to court to the suspicious circumstances was found in the

Cambridge On what supposition was built with a pocket If it became brick

CCO

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00
Advertising Rates Will be Furnished Upon
Application

Telephone Antioch 881
THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1914

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The names of pupils whose average was 90 or above during February:

Primary room—Edith Edgar, John Huber, Kenneth Brownell, Eunice Hill, Irene and Helen Kettlehut, Geo. Lynch Myrtle Norman, John Davis, Aretas Keulman, Marguerite Grice, Reginald Stixrud, Sammy Levinson, Wesley Conrad, Arthur Behrens, Albert Tiffany, Charlie Schafer, Ada Chinn.

Intermediate room—John Beebe, Viola Boudin, Phyllis Morley, Lulu Wedel, Genieveve Willie, Edward Girard, Antoinette Smart, Marion Spangard, Earl Dibble, Howard Spafford, Elma Volkman, Stella Brownell, Gordon Ames, Ruth Kettlehut.

Grammar room—Myrtle Haynes Susan Tiffany, Lena Spafford, Genieveve Pierce, Elizabeth Tenbrogan, Elsie Panowski, James Dunn, Grace Drom, Irene Keulman, Gladys Panowski, Edna Richards, Raymond Taylor, Margaret Drom, Leland Watson, Anna Drom Charles Tiffany.

High School room—Jannette Wallace Jennie Willett, Ruth Pollock, Mabelle Richards, Marguerite McCullough, Elsie Herman, Madelyn Strang, Helen Naber Alice Beebe, Daniel Lewis, Walter Forbrich, Laurel Powles, Lester Osmond, George Lewis.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month of February:
Intermediate room—Emogene Chinn, Valieta Hanneman, Priscilla Conrad,

Genieveve Willie, Gordon Wells, Geo. Keulman, Ruth Kettlehut, Gordon Ames Beulah Harrison, Russell Keulman, Stella Brownell, Leota Savage, Marion Spangard, Daisy Richards, Gordon Smoak.

Grammar room—Gerald Pierce Jessie, and Alonzo Runyard, Arlene and Leonard Stickle, Neal Hill, Walter Harrower, James Dunn, Irene Keulman, Vera Kinrade, Mildred LaPlant, Carl Naber, Elsie Panowski, Genieveve Pierce, Marguerite Savage, Elizabeth Tenbrogan, Susan Tiffany, Lena Spafford, Carl Barthel, Carrie Horcher, Wm. Morley, Frank Powles, Edna Richards, Merrill Sabin, Raymond Taylor, Maybelle Barthel.

High School Room—Jennie Willett, Pearl Harrower, Viola Kuhaupt, Marie Johannott, Madelyn Strang, Ruth Pollock, Laura Meyers, Jannette Wallace, Walter Forbrich Laurel Powles, George Lewis, Evalyn Hoyer, Ruth Kinrade, Charles and James Horan, Harold Hughes, Russell Smith, Charles Tiffany Leland Watson, Anna Drom.

Probably Provision of Nature.
We do not know why white is an almost unknown color among small birds. Possibly it may be a wise provision of nature for protective purposes. A white bird among green leaves would be a very conspicuous object, and too easily seen by its enemies, such as hawks, falcons, etc.

Plea in Equity.
A Baltimore man, Mr. Hogshead, has applied to have his name changed. He claims that the name Hogshead makes him a butt.



Popular Mechanics Magazine

"WRITTEN SO YOU CAN UNDERSTAND IT"
A Great Continued Story of the World's Progress which you may begin reading at any time, and which will hold your interest forever. You are living in the best year of the most wonderful age, of what is doubtless the greatest world in the universe. A resident of Mars would gladly pay—

\$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION
to this magazine, in order to keep informed of our progress in Engineering and Mechanics. Are you reading it? Two millions of your neighbors are, and it is the favorite magazine in thousands of the best American homes. It appeals to all classes—old and young—men and women.

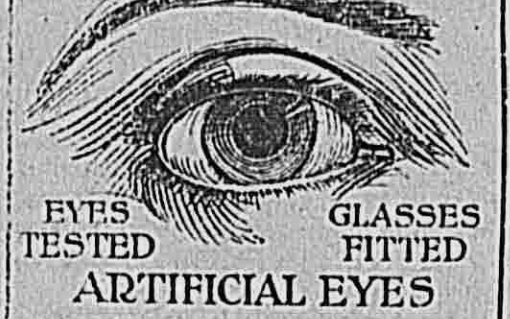
The "Shop Notes" Department (20 pages) gives easy ways to do things—how to make useful articles for home and shop, repairs, etc. "A-Start Mechanics" (10 pages) tells how to make Mission furniture, wireless outfit, boat, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves. \$1.50 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 15 CENTS.
Ask your Newsdealer to show you one or WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY TODAY
POPULAR MECHANICS CO.
318 W. Washington St., CHICAGO

Baseball Merely an Infant.
When we consider that cricket was played in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and that tennis was popular when Catherine de Medici was in the height of her power, baseball is merely in its infancy. Football was popular with the Greeks and Romans. They actually played it in much the same form as soccer is played today.

Wanted a Longer Rest.
Doctor—"It's nothing serious, Carney. I'll have you back on the job in a week." Patient—"Whist! Can't ye make it two weeks, docthor, bein' as yer bill is goin' to be paid by th' comp'ny?"—Puck.

All in the Spelling.
"What do I look like, George?" asked the young wife, after she had arrayed herself in her latest ball gown for her hubby's inspection. "A little bare, my dear," replied the truthful George.

INGALLS BROS.
WAUKEGAN
OPTOMETRISTS
Graduates of McCormick
OPTICAL COLLEGE



International Special Dairy Feed

GAINED TWO QUARTS EACH DAILY

Mr. H. L. Gardner of Otisville, N. Y., has written us as follows:
"During the past two months I have fed three tons of International Special Dairy Feed to twenty head of cows along with ship feed and Gluten, using about six pounds of International Special Dairy Feed daily for each cow. By the use of this ration, my cows produced two quarts of milk more per day than when they were fed a mixture of Gluten and ship feed. I could not get your feed afterwards and fed dried Brewer's Grains in its place and my cows dropped one-half can per day."
International Special Dairy Feed is also extensively used as an entire grain ration and used in this manner will produce more milk at less cost than can be obtained from any other method of feeding.

We sell and recommend INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED. We are headquarters for everything in our line. (D-5)

H. R. ADAMS & CO. Antioch, Illinois

SPECIMEN BALLOT

TOWN OF ANTIOCH
Election Tuesday, April 7, 1914

SHALL THE POLL
TAX BE ABOLISHED
IN THIS TOWN

| | |
|-----|--|
| YES | |
| NO | |

Specimen Ballot

TOWN OF ANTIOCH

ELECTION TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1914

W. S. Rinear
TOWN CLERK.

☐ PEOPLE'S PARTY

☐ Independent Republican PARTY
(By Petition)

For Town Clerk

☐ CHAS. F. RICHARDS

For Town Clerk

☐ _____

For Assessor

☐ CHAS. VAN PATTEN

For Assessor

☐ _____

For Collector

☐ WALTER T. TAYLOR

For Collector

☐ NORRIS E. PROCTOR

For Highway Commissioner

☐ JOHN BOHRN

For Highway Commissioner

☐ ALONZO P. LITTLE

For Constable

☐ ERNEST HORTON

For Constable

☐ _____

For Committeemen
(Vote for Three)

☐ B. H. OVERTON

For Committeemen
(Vote for Three)

☐ _____

☐ FRANK HARDEN

☐ _____

☐ HENRY GRIMM

☐ _____

Shall This Town Become
Anti-Saloon Territory?

| | |
|-----|--|
| YES | |
| NO | |

READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 7th,

we will make a special feature of our line of Ready-Made Dresses for ladies, misses and children. On that day you can secure a ready-to-wear dress at a price that will convince you of the needlessness of either making or hiring them made. Our stock comprises a large assortment of sizes, colors, styles and prices. Once looking them over will convince you, as nothing else can, of the large amount of garments crowded upon the limited space of our second floor. Below are listed only a few of our bargains.

For Ladies and Misses

| RATINES | CALICOS | GINGHAMS | Summer |
|---|---|--|---|
| in pinks, blues and lavanders, some trimmed with white from | House dresses, tastily made, light or dark, sizes 36 to 50 inclusive for only \$1.00 Good dark calico dressing sacque for 50c and more elaborate light ones 75c | In pink, blue, tan and lavender, either plain or checked, some with white embroidery collar and cuffs, others with embroidered front. On sale for Saturday \$1.35 to \$3.25 | Serge Skirts Good black serge skirts, button trimmed assorted sizes \$3.00 |
| \$2.00 to \$3.75 | | | |

For Children

Eighteen dozen children's dresses just arrived this week, added to those already on hand, makes this stock most complete, it includes,

SEERSUCKER, dresses for the little tots, in pink or blue embroidery trimmed \$1.00

Dresses for the older girls, plain colors, checks, stripes or plaids, some plain, some trimmed, all size and styles, from 25c. up

These Prices Are Made For One Day Only
to Acquaint the Public With the Quality
of Our Garments

Closing Out Men's and Boy's Suits

Men's suits, all sizes, assorted colors, Only a few of these \$15.00 suits left, but all must go,
Tuesday only \$8.00
Boy's \$8.00 suits go at \$5.00

We Invite You

When in town to make free use of our toilet room and rest room on the second floor.

Every lady making a purchase of any of our ready-to-wear garments on TUESDAY APRIL 7th, will be presented with a handsome souvenir.

Antioch Cash Dept. Store
WM. HILLEBRAND, Proprietor

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcement and the
Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, ILL., Apr. 2.—The committee declared butter at 24.

Did you get April Fooled?

Ernest Kelly spent Sunday at home.

Arthur Hadlock spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chicago.

Rubber Roofing, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.25 per square. Goodrich Lumber Co. 2w

Anti-Smut practically eliminates smut from oats. Ask Hunt about it. See ad in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Fields moved recently into the house vacated by Curtis Wells and family.

Mrs. Schroeder of Chicago was a guest at the D. A. Williams home the first of the week.

For Sale—A new Hoosier seed drill, in first class condition. Inquire of E. E. Fields on the A. Burke farm.

The Ladies Aid society will hold a business meeting in the church basement Wednesday afternoon, April 8.

Chick feed at Hunt's.

There will be an Easter ball at the Antioch opera house Monday, April 13. Hanneman's orchestra will furnish the music.

For Sale—Team of good work horses also two nice mare colts, one harness broke. Inquire of C. A. Olin, route 2, Antioch.

The Antioch Hillside cemetery furnished dinner to the Woodmen delegates, Wednesday noon. About eighty guests were served and the society cleared about \$20.

On account of the change in depots of the Soo Line trains going into effect Wednesday. Many people missed trains out of the city, and a number of News-stands along the line were minus their usual morning papers.

Elmer Pollock has secured the agency for the Ford Auto cars for the towns of Antioch, Newport, Grant, Warren and Avon. He has just received a carload and they will be ready for distribution in about a week.

High top leathershoes at Webb's.

Last Sunday, while closed to the public, the local postoffice underwent a considerable change. The boxes were so extended as to include a half of the big window in front thus giving more light and room to the employees.

Paints and oils of all kind at Hunt's.

My eye specialist will be at my store on Saturday, April 4, from 3 p. m. to 8 p. m. If you suffer from headache, eye strain, blurred vision or any of the results of defective eyesight do not delay but call and see him. Eyes examined free. Prices reasonable. Wm. Keulman, Jeweler and Optician, Antioch, Ill. 2w

Cards of Thanks

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy shown during our late bereavement in the death of Mrs. M. E. Havens. J. W. Arkills, W. C. Arkills, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hillier.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the many friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of our sister and aunt and to those who contributed flowers also those who furnished music.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hamlin and Family.

We wish to thank all our friends for their many acts of kindness during our recent bereavement, and especially do we thank the members of M. W. A., for their assistance during our time of trouble.

Mrs. John Pitcher, Mrs. Chas. Sibley, Mrs. Wm. Evans.

We wish to extend our most heartfelt thanks to all our neighbors and friends for their many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of our father and especially do we thank those who furnished the music and those who contributed floral offerings among whom were numbered the members of the Irving Park police station.

The Trieger Family.

Couldn't Blame Him.

Employee—"Sir, I would respectfully ask you for an increase of salary; I have got married lately." Manager of Works—"Very sorry, Horneyhand, I can be of no assistance to you. The company is not responsible for any accidents that happen to its employees when off duty."

Above Ancestry.

It is fortunate to be of noble ancestry; it is more so to be such that people do not care to be informed whether you are noble or ignoble.—La Bruyere.

Rev. Stixrud spent Monday in Chicago.

Ernest Horton returned from his northern trip Monday.

John Smith is moving this week to the Hancock addition north of town.

Frank Weindorf is moving from Channel Lake to the James cottage.

New Easter hats at Webb's.

Mrs. Sherwood and Miss Mary Gagin visited Chicago relatives over Sunday.

The 10:01 a. m. train going south has been changed to 10:25, the change taking effect April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith are this week moving back to their Lake View hotel at Channel.

For Sale—Two good cows, heavy springers. Inquire of C. S. Richards, Antioch.

Milk cans at Hunt's.

L. M. Hughes having sold his house is moving his family into the Osmond flat on Main street.

Mrs. Laura Schwartz of Evanston was called here Monday by the severe illness of her sister Mrs. Thorn.

For Sale—Early Yellow Dent, native grown, seed corn. Samples can be seen at C. F. Chinn's Grocery, Antioch.

Mrs. Albert McVay and niece Miss Rose Pahlke of Washington Heights attended the funeral of Irving Dibble.

New line of spring shirts at Webb's.

Mrs. J. W. Blair returned to her home at Neceedahe Wis., on Monday after having spent a week at the home of Mrs. Chas. Smith.

Homer Case returned to Chicago to his school duties Monday morning after enjoying a week's vacation at his home at Channel.

Calf Meal at Hunt's.

Mrs. W. H. Tiffany of Chetek, Wis., arrived Saturday morning being called here by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Thorn.

Many favorable comments are being heard in regard to the line of pictures being shown at the Crystal theater. Each show is drawing a good crowd.

Just as we go to press we learn of the death of Mrs. Charles Thorn at her home in this village, which occurred at 12:10 this (Thursday), an extended notice will be given next week.

The members of the Antioch chapter No. 428 O. E. S. are holding a special meeting this (Thursday) afternoon for the purpose of receiving instructions from a grand officer.

For Sale—A 10 passenger launch, 5 horse power engine, with top, curtains and lamps, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of Robert Selter, Grass Lake.

Mrs. A. E. Case entertained about thirty-five friends to a "hard time" party at her home at Channel last Saturday evening. Cards, dancing and music were the amusements of the evening. All present report a good time.

Odd Happenings.

Minister (announcing from pulpit)—"I will add that a lady's watch has been found in one of the aisles, which the owner can have by applying at the vestry. We will now sing the one hundred and seventeenth hymn: 'Lord, Her Watch Thy Church Is Keeping'—Exchange.

Legitimate Finance.

"I admit I stole de goods, Judge," said the old dandy, "but I done so honest. I didn't want de goods for to consume 'em. I loved dey would offer a reward fer 'em, den I'd give 'em up an' git enough money ter pay my rent."—Atlanta Constitution.

Old College Days.

In an article in the Dial something is said of the earlier days of American scholarship and the pursuit of learning under difficulties. In Harvard's first building, it is stated, not even the most rudimentary of table equipment was supplied. "Each student carried his own knife and fork when he went to dinner, and after he had finished he wiped them on the tablecloth."

Young America.

"Mother, I wish father'd hurry up and get rich. I hate havin' to keep on lyin' to the other boys about him."—Collier's Weekly.

One Way.

Esargo (who has just borrowed \$40)—"Much obliged, old man. I can now pay off my tailor and begin the year free of debt."

Peculiar Winged Creatures.

In Borneo winged creatures are encountered where one would least expect them. Flying fish, the size of herrings, are found in all the waters, and there is the flying fox, the well known fruit-eating bat, which the Malays call "kruang."

I have a complete line of screen doors and window screens. F. J. Hunt, adv

Born on last Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. F. Bristol of Chicago, a baby girl.

Just received a car load of buggies. Call and see them, as the prices are right. Frank J. Hunt, adv

Oil Meal at Hunt's.

Miss Louise Hillebrand who is attending school at Mt. Carroll, Ill., is spending her spring vacation with her parents here.

Guaranteed rubber boots at Webb's.

Mrs. Wm. Ziegler entertained about twenty-five young people to a mask merry-go-round at her home last Friday.

All present declared Mrs. Ziegler an excellent entertainer.

The mother of Mrs. Charles Thorn, who has been very ill for the past two weeks, is still unimproved and at present there is very little hope for her recovery.

Notice

My new spring and summer style book, will show you all the most up-to-date suits, coats, dresses, waists of all kinds, made-to-order or ready-made. In fact everything in ladies' wearing apparel, including white, pale pink and blue silk princess slips. A fine line of all kinds of dress goods by the yard. Will be pleased to have you call and look them over whether you buy or not. Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Adjunction Notice

Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Lucian M. Haynes now deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County on the first Monday of June next, 1914, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication. Waukegan, Illinois, March 20, 1913.

WILLIAM F. ZIEGLER.

Administrator of Estate of Lucian M. Haynes.

E. M. Runyard, Attorney.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FURNISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS
LOUIS J. GURNEE Secretary

Rose Frankel and hus to Harriet Bailey lots, 15, 17, pt 13, blk 6, Grayslake w d \$ 1 00

Harriet Bailey to Mary Druse lots 15, 17, pt 13, blk 6, Grayslake w d 1 00

W B Walrath and wf to Fred Judd lots 238 and 221, Shaws sub sec 35, W Antioch twp wd 200 00

W B Walrath and wf to J C Judd lots 234, 235 Shaws sub sec 35, W Antioch twp wd 200 00

W B Walrath and wf to V C Wiesel, lot 237 Shaws sub in Sec 35, W Antioch twp wd 100 00

Sec 35, W Antioch twp wd 100 00

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Bread From Sawdust.
In Germany there is said to be a bakery that turns out 20,000 loaves of sawdust bread daily and finds a ready market for the output. Although this "wooden bread" is intended for consumption by horses only, it is claimed by the manufacturers that in case of famine it would furnish a nutritious and highly satisfactory food for human beings.

The Distinction.

The discussion in one of the newspapers on whether one should use the word "woman" or "lady" and how one is to tell the difference has been enlivened by this story: Two charwomen were discussing somebody else. "Yuss," said one, "she's a lydy she is. When she gets drunk she can take a cab 'ome."

Man Outflies the Birds.

Compared with an aeroplane ascent of 15,000 feet, the common birds are mere groundlings, for generally they fly at no greater height than 300 feet. When migrating, however, they mount higher, though even then the wild geese (the loftiest of them) seldom reaches 2,000 feet. The highest flier in the world is the great condor, which sometimes rises five miles.

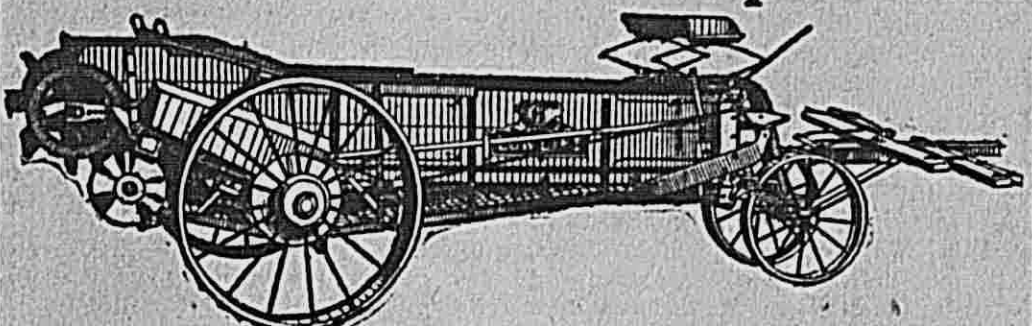
Definition of an Epigram.

Fannie Heslop Lea, writing a story in Woman's Home Companion, makes one of her characters define an epigram as follows: "An epigram is saying something you don't mean, just to be smart."

Two Old Superstitions.

Women believe that if they go somewhere on Monday they will be on the go the rest of the week. That may be the explanation of the fact that women like to wash on Monday. Kill a cat and you will have bad luck for seven years; there is, however, no special superstition as to kittens, so it is best to begin on your cats early.

I. H. C. Low Lift Spreaders



A few years ago most farmers spread their manure and other fertilizers on the land and plowed it under. Experience and enlightenment from agriculture tests have proven that far better results can be obtained by spreading all fertilizers on the soil where the plants can get all their nourishment. By using a I. H. C. Low Lift Spreader these results can be accomplished in the best and easiest way. This spreader has a variation of feed from five to fifteen loads per acre which enables a farmer to put the necessary amount on each field. It is of the low type, but not so low as to impair the draft, but makes it an easy machine to load. It has a solid steel frame, trussed and braced like a bridge or tressel; large traction wheels and many other features that can only be appreciated when seen or used, so when in Antioch drop in at F. J. Hunt's Hardware and Implement Store and look this machine over. It will pay you.

FRANK J. HUNT
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

WARRANTY

THE ANTI-SMUT CHEMICAL COMPANY warrants every bottle of Anti-Smut if used according to directions, to practically eliminate smut from oats, and all claims made to local agents, by users, that said treatment has not practically eliminated smut from their oats, will be protected by said company, and the purchase price of such bottles will be refunded.

ANTI-SMUT CHEMICAL CO.

North Adams, Michigan

For Sale by F. J. HUNT Antioch, Ill.

FIRE INSURANCE

DON'T wait till your house burns down before you secure insurance.

If you are not carrying insurance, or if you wish to secure more or make a change, call on us and let us figure with you.

We have some of the best companies and can give you the lowest rates

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

News Office

Antioch, Ill.

The Federal Junior

ELECTRIC
Suction
Cleaner

\$3750

Payable \$3.75 down
balance in 9 monthly
installments of \$3.75
each.

A light weight dependable machine, embodying new features that increase the rapidity and thoroughness of the vacuum cleaning process

Demonstrations at our
Display Rooms

PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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EDWARD BROOK

BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a

General Banking Business

J. C. JAMES, JR.

UNDERTAKER

LICENSED EMBALMER

Licensed by the State Board

with

Lotus Camp No. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and

third Monday evening of

every month in Woodmen

hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting

Neighbors always welcome

ED GARRETT, V. C.

J. C. James, Clerk

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

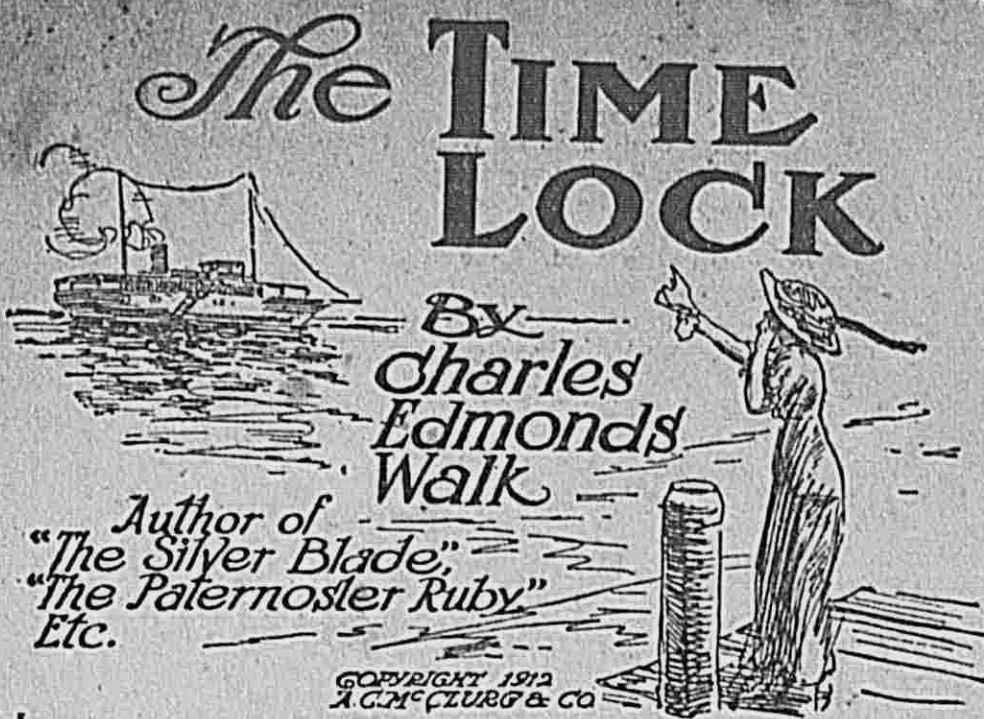
Loan and Diamond Brokers

Number 24 North Dearborn St.

Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewe

at less than cost. At half the price you r

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SYNOPSIS.

Rudolph Van Vechten, a young man of leisure, is astonished to see a man enter No. 1313, a house across the street from the Powhatan club, long unoccupied. Several persons at regular intervals enter No. 1313. Van Vechten expresses concern to his friend, Tom Phinney, regarding the whereabouts of his cousin, and fiancée, Paige Carew. A fashionably attired woman is seen to enter the House of Mystery. A man is forcibly ejected from the house. Van Vechten and Tom follow the man and find him dead in the street. Van Vechten is attracted by the face of a girl in the crowd of onlookers surrounding the body. Later he discovers the girl gazing at him with a look of scorn from the windows of the mysterious house. Detective Flint calls on Van Vechten to get his version of the tragedy.

BOOK I.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

There were five men and three women. The latter were half-hidden in their wraps and kept their faces averted, but the men all turned and stared at him with a fixedness that surprised Tom considerably and made him not a little curious. So he returned the scrutiny with an interest which normally he would not have felt.

His own regard sharpened. And then his jaw dropped, and his pipe clattered upon the grating at his feet.

He recognized one of the men—the aged, white-haired servant whom he had seen once or twice emerge from Number 1313. Quickly he darted a glance at each of the others in turn; but he had never seen them before. In a flash they were gone, and it was not until a vagrant puff heeled him perilously astarboard that he recovered his wits and brought his boat round again into the wind. By then the motor-boat had been all but swallowed in the gloom.

However, Tom reflected, they were heading straight for Rocky Cove; if the breeze held he would have his own craft tied up at his friend's pier within the half-hour; then a quick change of attire in the boathouse, and he could put in the evening reconnoitering. It would be queer if he failed to turn up something in a little place like Rocky Cove.

But after he had dined at the one hotel where he felt free to go at this season without evening clothes, he was put out to observe that a storm was brewing. The sky was already thickly overcast, the night suffocatingly close, and off to the west lightning was flickering and approaching with a rapidity that promised a squall.

While he stood undecided as to what course to pursue, the matter was taken unexpectedly out of his hands. A man, walking rapidly, came abruptly out of the darkness and entered the glare of light from the hostelry's open door and windows. He it was who had been controlling the motor-boat.

Tom now had an opportunity to observe several particulars about him that he had previously missed, or failed to note—that he was a tall, loose-jointed, muscular, youngish man, of a sandy complexion and a serious, not to say sullen, cast of countenance. Moreover, his lean, sharp-



face bore a number of marks and abrasions, as if he had quite recently met with an accident. Tom's good-humored physiognomy, though he had acquired similar shadows, resultant on a long and unkindly exposure to the sun, seemed upon his way, to the left nor the right, a large laden basket, and in a moment he had passed into the night, now so punctuated by flashes, that Tom felt in marking his road that led in-

land. He chuckled to think how luck was showing him her cards; Ruddy, doubtless, was still racking his brains and stifling in town.

Without an instant's hesitation, or a thought of the storm which was about to break, he set out after the fellow. He neglected to observe even the ordinary precaution of a glance around. If he had, the night's adventure might have terminated differently.

He would have beheld, for one thing, two other of the motor-boat's occupants, farther in the rear, walking in the same direction—two athletic young men laden with bundles of various sizes and shapes. As it was, they on their part instantly detected Tom's interest in the first man, and also the obvious fact that he had started out to follow him.

They at once ceased their low-voiced conversation, and devoted all their attention to Tom Phinney.

Thus the little procession advanced in silence, on through the town and into the open country.

As soon as the last of the fringe of houses was passed, the twain in the rear quickened their pace, moving closer to Tom. The loose sand underfoot, and the now almost continual crash and rumble of thunder overhead, effectively drowned out all other sounds.

The sole warning Tom had that matters were not progressing as satisfactorily as he had fancied, came with the first gust of hot, dust-laden wind. A sudden shout directly in his rear startled him from his absorption.

"Mr. Callis!" exploded a voice. "Here! Quick!"

Just as he pivoted round, there came a dazzling flash and a deafening crash—and then the deluge. He received an instantaneous picture of two stalwart figures tossing a burden of packages to the ground, and then in the ensuing blindness he was seized by violent hands.

Now Tom was himself a man of mighty sinew and well-versed not only in the science of defending himself, but of pushing war into the enemy's camp. For a minute or two he made a brave fight; but what avail a man's stoutness of heart and limb when he is beset by three individuals nearly, if not quite, so strong as he?

The spirited struggle ended with Tom lying flat upon his back in the middle of the road, his three antagonists piled indiscriminately on top of him and panting for breath, while a cataract of rain pounded upon the just and the unjust alike. The wind whistled and shrieked, the thunder boomed and crashed and split the night, and the lightning illuminated the whole scene with a ghastly semblance of daylight.

At last the one called Callis—the sandy-complexioned man—moved suddenly to his knees, but without releasing his grip upon the well-limed drowned captive—a posture decidedly uncomfortable for Tom, for the bony knees bored into him cruelly.

"Hold this duffer," Callis shouted above the uproar, "while I knot together a couple of handkerchiefs. If he makes a move but him over the head." Then came a lower-voiced addendum which Tom alone caught: "I don't know but what we ought to do it anyhow."

This other two shifted their positions so adroitly that Tom could not stir. Another blinding flash, and an exclamation from the man kneeling upon his arms.

"By cripes, Mr. Callis! It's the fellow we passed in the salibout!"

"The devil!" exclaimed Callis, who seemed to be the one in authority. "That settles his hash. We'll just take him to the old man."

Then Tom was unceremoniously rolled over upon his face, his arms jerked rudely back and held securely, while his wrists were tied tightly together. Next he was lifted to his feet, the powerful grasp on either arm never relaxing in the slightest degree, and was so held while a third handkerchief was found over his eyes.

He did not submit tamely to these indignities, but as his opposition was confined to angry curses and threats, it was worse than futile. He sputtered and fumed and swore until Callis interrupted him.

"If you don't cut that out," he announced with an air of finality, "I'll gag you."

And Tom perforce fell silent, though he continued to seethe and rage inwardly.

"March, you," ordered Callis's curt voice, the command being emphasized by a vigorous push that sent him stumbling helplessly forward.

The firm hands held him, however, and he moved through the tempest and the night under their guiding impulse.

To Tom the adventure was taking on the aspect of a nightmare. All sense of direction was lost; not another word was spoken by any of the

Incongruous party. He tripped over obstructions and splashed through puddles, and now and then stepped unwittingly into depressions with a jar that clacked his teeth together and wrenched his neck until his head ached. Round and round his captors seemed to be leading him—they had long ago turned aside from the road, he was positive; his brain whirled and he staggered drunkenly. Only once did he attempt resistance, and stopped abruptly when his helpless condition demonstrated the futility of any such move on his part.

The wind had died down, but the rain still poured a torrent and the thunder rumbled and rolled so that all the night was full of the sound. After what seemed an interminable time, Tom's feet collided with a hollow reverberation, against a wooden step. He mounted three of them, and in an instant was out of the rain and storm. He surmised that he was upon a porch, and next that he was being conducted through a doorway into a house.

A sudden feminine scream, half-suppressed, startled him. Then a girl's agitated voice—and a most remarkably sweet voice, it seemed to Tom—said:

"John! What has happened? Who's this?"

And Callis replied: "Don't be frightened, Miss Jessie. Where's your father?"

Miss Jessie did not answer this question. It seemed to Tom that a number of people had crowded into the hall during this brief colloquy. He heard a rustling of feminine dresses and excited feminine whisperings, denoting that at least two women were talking nearby. Then Callis commanded the other two of his captors to "hold him tight," as if they were not doing so already. After this he sensed that Callis moved away from him, and he remained standing, as sodden as a drowned man, while the water trickled from his clothes and onto the floor.

Manifestly he was being made the subject of quite a lively debate, which came to a sudden end when Callis addressed him.

"Say, you, who are you? What's your name?"

"Damn you!" leaped hotly from Tom's lips. "Free my hands and I'll print it on your face, you dog!"

"Here! None of that!" another masculine voice warned sharply. "There are ladies here."

"They're in deuced poor company," snarled Tom.

"Gag him," Callis briefly commanded. "Here, take this."

But there was an interruption. Tom heard a girl's voice—not Jessie's, whose voice might be, but one infinitely sweeter, say: "Wait." The request was made composedly. And then Tom fancied that the sweet voice's owner was approaching him. Next second he was sure of it.

"Will you not tell us who you are and why you were following Mr. Callis?"

Tom's sole concern at that moment was a profound regret that he could not see the speaker. Her voice was so sweet, so soft and well-bred, that he knew she must be beautiful.

"I would be only too glad to tell you," Tom returned, "if it would not at the same time give some satisfaction to the thugs and hold-up crooks who are present. Please pardon me in the circumstances."

There was a silent pause, then a gasp from the girl.

"It can't be!" he heard her exclaim in a whisper that was fairly alive with astonishment.

It did not occur to Tom to wonder what she meant.

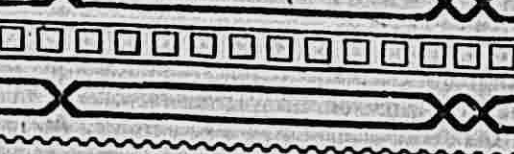
"But it is," he replied whimsically, also in a whisper. "Won't you release me?—or at least remove this bandage?"

No reply was vouchsafed him, no further speech from the pulse-disturbing voice. In the soft, silky susurration of her skirts there was a quality that signified grace and lightness of carriage; in the faint, exquisite fragrance of her presence a something that rose to his head with the subtle intoxication of ether. She had left him.

He heard Jessie, in a subdued voice, ask: "What did he say to you?" Whether or not the other girl responded he did not know. The situation was brought to an abrupt close by the man called Callis.

"Take him upstairs," that worthy gruffly ordered—"the front room. You may take off the bandage after he's in."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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When You Come to Think of It the Article Was Worth the Increased Amount.

Hot and stuffy was the auction-room, and packed, too—yes, even packed to its utmost capacity. Suddenly through the crowd pressed a large, important-looking person and held converse with the auctioneer—converse, low, deep and awe-inspiring.

Then up spake the auctioneer to the multitude assembled:

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am informed that a pocketbook has been lost in this hall tonight containing £200 in bank notes."

A great hush fell upon the assembly. "Yes," continued the custodian of the hammer, "and owing to other valuable documents it contains, the gentleman will offer £250 to anyone who returns it, while no questions will be asked."

Again a silence, deep and unbroken.

the dark. Tie his feet with it. And make sure his hands are good and fast."

He was being pushed forward again. He stumbled against the bottom step, was rudely jerked to his feet, and then propelled upward.

"There is no use being so rough," he heard the sweeter-voiced girl cry, with a note of indignation. "Mr. Callis, tell those men to be more gentle."

After this the ascent of the stairs was made easier. Up two flights went captive and captors. Presently a door was opened, and under the impetus of a violent shove Tom went sprawling to the floor. The bandage was whipped from his eyes, and his ankle dextrously bound.

The rough tumble hurt and dazed him. Dimly he heard the door shut, and the click of a bolt dropping into its socket.

Then—stillness and darkness of the tomb.

BOOK II.

The Carew Case.

CHAPTER I.

The Man of Iron.

Whoever it was that dubbed Theodore Van Vechten the "Man of Iron," he displayed a pretty wit. For the phrase was descriptive of the man, both figuratively and literally.

His offices were in New Street, just off of Wall, and quite close to the Stock Exchange; a location unrivaled for his purposes, which were both tremendous and infinitely various. He has also been likened to a spider lurking in the midst of his web, the filaments of which radiate in all directions throughout the contiguous territory, and every one of them guiding a steady stream of gold into the Van Vechten coffers.

Theodore Van Vechten typified Power.

There was, first of all, the prestige of the enormous Van Vechten fortune; and then the regulation and supervision of all the money, stocks and bonds within rifle shot of his office; which is to say, the entire country, for even the United States sub-treasury—its parent also for that matter—is not excluded from this sweeping statement.

As head of the Consolidated Metals Company, he was a shining target for the United States Attorney-General—and, it is no doubt needless to add, an invulnerable target. There was not a metal article manufactured and marketed, from a pin or a wire clothesline to a locomotive, motor-car or battleship, that did not contribute along one or another of the web's filaments to the aforementioned Van Vechten fortune. Hence, literally, he was the "Man of Iron."

He was a big man physically as well as mentally, which was as it should have been. His activity demanded prodigious physical strength and vitality, and these two factors in his make-up, together with an inflexible will, showed never so advantageously as in his habitual reserve, his steady, unswerving self-assurance, which made obstacles of no more importance than so many sheets of paper opposed to a speeding bullet.

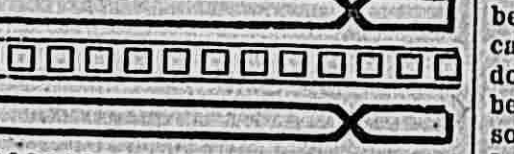
As for his personal appearance, its general effect was one of iron grayness: the smooth-shaven lips were a straight, thin, uncompromising line that scarcely moved even when he spoke; the bare chin was square, massive, iron-like, and the closely trimmed gray "sideboards" were well-nigh eclipsed by these more salient features. His eyes, under a thatch of gray brows, were simply a metallic glitter beyond whose surface no man had ever seen. His moments of weakness, if he had any, would have been another man's strength.

There was only one person who had ever been wholly at ease in this man's presence—his nephew, Rudolph Van Vechten. Of the hundreds who came into and went out of the New Street offices, this young man alone seemed wholly oblivious of the fact, or indifferent to it, that Theodore Van Vechten had but to utter the word, and he would be extinguished.

Rudolph paid his uncle a visit on the Monday afternoon that Tom Phinney was cruising around Long Island Sound in his friend's catboat. He entered the inner shrine, and of course found his uncle busy. The circumstance was pointed out to him.

Rudolph ignored the other two men present.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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Bugs to Cost Uncle Sam \$800,000 in Year 1915

WASHINGTON.—Bugs! Bugs that fly and bugs that burrow, bugs that bite and bugs that sting, big bugs and tiny bugs, ladybugs, and bugs anything but ladylike, are going to cost the federal government \$800,000 during the fiscal year of 1915. That is the amount carried in the agricultural bill before congress. Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology and Uncle Sam's champion bug hunter, has pointed out, however, that these insects will cost the country fully 100 times that amount in cotton destroyed; corn and wheat and other grain crops injured; forests devastated; root crops ruined and fields laid almost bare. It is to stop such ravages as these that the bureau is maintained. That it saves many times its cost every year is demonstrated easily by statistics.

The biggest bug from the standpoint of destructiveness is the boll weevil, which is slowly but certainly retreating before the attacks of government scientists. But the "slime of war" provided by the appropriation bill also are wanted for campaigns against the gipsy moth, which attacks tree foliage; the horn worm, that destroys tobacco plants; the cane insect that lays low cane fields; the alfalfa weevil, which attacks that crop; the cinch bug, that sucks the life from wheat and cornstalks; the codling moth, that spoils tree fruits; the pine beetle, and the bark beetle. The latter insect is a serious menace to the national and private forests, because it destroys millions of feet of standing timber.

"We have undertaken an extensive study of the house fly," said Dr. Howard. "In the small farm and village 99 per cent of the house flies are bred in stable refuse, and we have been co-operating with the bureau of chemistry to find some substance that will kill the larvae and not impair the fertilizing value of the refuse."

"We have several lines of work now going on in regard to the effect of insects on the health of man and animals. We wish, in the first place, to complete the records of longevity of the cattle ticks. Then, as to stable flies: This insect has been shown to be instrumental in the carriage of infantile paralysis. We also expect to undertake a series of malarial fever studies and the bionomics of malarial mosquitoes, in order to provide remedies for the requirements of plantations, especially in the Mississippi delta."

Thought He Read From Congressional Record

EVERY one who has read "Chimmie Fadden" knows "Ned" Townsend, the author, and now representing a district in northern New Jersey. So much for the introduction. "Ned" Townsend had to make a speech in Newark the other day, and as he had some serious thoughts to impart, he went to the trouble of writing out a portion of the things he really wanted to deliver to that after-dinner audience. When he reached Newark a reporter for the Call spotted him and asked him if he had an advance copy of the stuff he was about to get off his chest.

"I have this bunch of notes," said Townsend, "and that is all."

The reporter said he could take the notes to the office, have them set up in type and promised to send a proof of the remarks back to Townsend in plenty of time for dinner. All of which he did.

Mr. Townsend arose in his appointed time, and after delivering himself of the usual introductory remarks, said that as he had a serious purpose in mind he would like permission to read some of the things he had written on the train going north. And he pulled out the proof.

The next speaker was a bank examiner. He started off something like this:

"Gentlemen, you have been imposed upon. You have heard Mr. Townsend say that he wrote out his speech on the train, but I have been watching him every minute and I tell you upon my word of honor that he did not read from a written manuscript at all. He read from the Congressional Record."

Whereupon every one laughed. Townsend can tell that story to men who know the speed with which newspaper proofs are "pulled" after the "copy" goes into the composing room, but it would never have done to try to explain at a dinner that he read from the proof of a speech he had handed to a newspaper reporter only an hour or two previous. No, indeed. The ordinary idea of a piece of proof brings up visions of careful writing, long dickerings with a printer, seeing a first proof, waiting three days for a corrected proof, and then finding an error perhaps in the "corrected" proof.

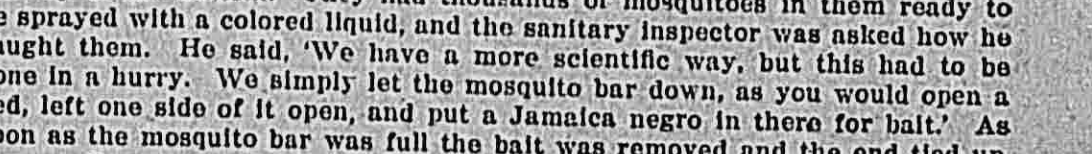
No. It won't do. The people at that dinner probably firmly believe that Ned Townsend worked a week or a month on that speech.

Negro Used for Mosquito Bait in Canal Zone

COL. WILLIAM L. SIBERT, U. S. A., builder of the Gatun locks, the Gatun dam, the breakwater at Colon harbor, and the excavation of the channel between the Gatun locks and the Atlantic ocean, has written an interesting article on the Panama canal, his first contribution on the subject, for the National Geographic society. In his article, Colonel Sibert humorously writes of the effort to rid the Canal Zone of mosquitoes.

"In 1912 Gatun had probably the greatest influx of malarial mosquitoes in its history," he writes. "The sanitary department determined to locate all the breeding places of mosquitoes near Gatun, catch mosquitoes at each place, and after painting them turn them loose, and determine from the color of the mosquitoes caught in Gatun from what point they came. I went down there one morning to see how they were caught and painted. Mosquito bars were suspended from limbs tied up at the bottom. They had thousands of mosquitoes in them ready to be sprayed with a colored liquid, and the sanitary inspector was asked how he caught them. He said, 'We have a more scientific way, but this had to be done in a hurry. We simply let the mosquito bar down, as you would open a bed, left one side of it open, and put a Jamaica negro in there for bait.' As soon as the mosquito bar was full the bait was removed and the end tied up. I saw a Jamaica negro standing there. 'John, were you the bait in that bar?' I asked, and he replied, 'Yes, boss; that is the easiest money I ever earned—10 cents an hour for sitting there and doing nothing but just inviting the mosquitoes in.'"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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Why does lightning turn milk sour? Because it doesn't know how to conduct itself.

No Secret in the Manufacture of Money Paper

THERE is an erroneous idea, very generally held, that paper money is printed on paper manufactured by a secret process, which is carefully guarded from the public. The truth is that almost any paper house could make the identical paper, were it not prohibited by law from doing so. The matter of getting the silk fiber into the fabric is comparatively simple, and the appearance of these tiny shreds, often cleverly imitated with a fine pen, not infrequently induces the inexperienced to accept a counterfeit bill of which they are suspicious. With the development of photo-engraving the shady art of counterfeiting received a big impetus. Prior to that industry only experts could hope to produce bills that would pass even casual inspection. And as man's handwork always expresses his individuality, the "thumb print" of every counterfeiter was literally on every bill he put out. Today, however, bills may be duplicated by a purely mechanical process; but the lines are heavy and uneven, and, while such a reproduction may get by an inexperienced clerk, the expert can spot it at a glance.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

Miss Margaret Meyers is much improved.

Mrs. Fred Hamlin is on the sick list, but improving.

G. A. Mitchell spent Sunday in the city with his parents.

Mr. C. Keller visited his wife at an Elgin hospital Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. at tended the Tower funeral last week.

The Ladies' Aid Society met yesterday (April 1st) with Mrs. D. R. Manzer.

Mrs. L. Larson of Zion City visited her daughter, Mrs. J. Poulton last week.

Geo. Dennison of Lake Beulah visited his daughter, Mrs. Mitchell last week.

A medicine show is giving exhibitions in the hall every evening this week and drawing good crowds in spite of rain.

Mrs. Alice Smith and daughter of Kenosha returned to their home Friday after a few days visit with relatives here.

P. S. Daniels spent Saturday in Evanston with Walter, who is having a severe attack of bronchitis and under a physician's care.

Mrs. Ella Talbott has been spending some time visiting relatives and friends in central Illinois since attending the R. N. convention at Bloomington.

Obituary

Lydia Litwiler was born at Avon Center, Ill., Sept. 13, 1846, and died at Lake Villa, March 23, 1914, at the home of her sister Mrs. Ben Hamlin, at the age of 67 years, 6 months and 10 days. She leaves to mourn her loss, besides her sister, two brothers, Samuel of Round Lake and Joseph of Colorado Springs, Col., several nieces and nephews and a host of friends.

HICKORY

Thomas Peterson spent Tuesday in Chicago.

John Kaluf is spending his Easter vacation at home.

Ernest Wells from Millburn called in our neighborhood Monday.

Ed. Wells and family are moving on to the Holdorf place this week.

Several families attended the Holdorf-Hunter wedding last week.

Our milk haulers and their horses have our sympathy these days.

Ruth Pullen underwent an operation the first of the week. She is now on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Pullen and daughter Ruth and Mrs. Peterson spent a few days in Waukegan this week.

Mrs. Simeon Ames and Ada Tillotson attended the Teachers' meeting in Highland Park last Saturday.

Women Must Say "Obey."

Church of England bishops recently considered an amendment offered by the bishop of Lincoln to eliminate the use of the word "obey" by women in the marriage service. The bishop of Winchester said: "I cannot help thinking it is a regrettable thing that the word should continue. I cannot say that without saying that in an ideal marriage service I should desire to see some reference to the leadership of the man in the home." And then the bishops avoided a decision by having the amendment withdrawn.

Explains Baseball's Popularity.

Nothing equals baseball as a popular sport. Baseball stimulates the mind and invigorates, instead of exhausts, the body. It can be played in any field, at almost no cost. Expense is the handicap which keeps tennis and golf out of the running as great popular sports. A baseball game may be played in two hours—an advantage which will ever make it more popular than cricket as an international game.

Nourishing Drink.

If you oversleep and the good man of the house does not have time to eat his breakfast, make him a generous cup of coffee and add to it a beaten egg and plenty of cream. He can drink this in one minute and will scarcely miss his breakfast. People often have egg drinks at soda fountains, but seldom think of preparing them at home.

Amateur.

"Some salient folk in this town are always throwing the game of poker at our unoffending head," says a Georgia editor. "We want to say, once for all, that we don't know the game. If we had known it we'd be richer, at this writing, by a house and lot, a gold watch and chain, and a real diamond stud."—Atlanta Constitution.

BRISTOL

Sam Knapp has sold his place to Mrs. Wm. Garland.

Miss Edith Murdock spent last Tuesday in Kenosha.

D. M. Griffith was a Kenosha visitor last Wednesday.

Mrs. Andrew Han-en spent last week with relatives in Chicago.

A. Burgess and wife of Rochester, spent part of last week here.

F. H. Gilbert and Fred Leonard made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

Miss Ruby Fox spent several days last week with relatives in Kenosha.

Mrs. Dave Jackson and Mrs. Frank Fox were Kenosha visitors last Tuesday.

Dr. Stevens and Fred Shottliff are now the possessors of automobiles, both having purchased Metz roadster.

Geo. Bryant and wife and Mrs. C. T. Curtis took advantage of the good roads on Tuesday of last week and motored to Kenosha.

Ted Shottliff has finally succumbed to the dread disease and is now the proud owner of an 'Empire.' The car arrived here from Milwaukee last Tuesday.

RUSSELL

Ben Schlosser expects his new auto soon.

Wm. Dawse is a Chicago visitor this week.

Dr. Redding was a Waukegan visitor Sunday.

Mrs. Howard entertained the Ladies' Aid Thursday.

We are glad to learn that Gladys Larsen is on the gain.

The church choir meets with Mrs. Elmer Murrie this week.

George Wilson is entertaining his mother from Oshkosh, Wis.

Wm. Smith and family have moved into the Robinson house at Dexter Corners.

Clarence Ames of Idaho, was called home by the illness of his father Roderick Ames.

George Dalziel of Gurnee was entertained at the Elmer Murrie home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Asa Siver of Kenosha underwent a very serious operation at Kenosha hospital on Thursday. We are very sorry to hear of Mrs. Sivers illness.

SILVER LAKE

Bert Dean and wife went to Kenosha Monday.

Miss Della Burrett was a caller here Friday.

J. H. Member and family called here Saturday.

Laura Fleuker spent last week in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Ganzlin has returned to her home in Wilmet.

Ludwig Johnson was a Twin Lake visitor last week.

Ross Schenning and family spent Tuesday in Wilmet.

Miss E. Schmutts of Kenosha visited friends here last week.

Mrs. Clair Dixon and Mrs. Dewitt Dixon were Burlington shoppers on Tuesday.

Miss Albertine Johnson was at Salem over Sunday caring for Mrs. Loescher in place of Miss Lulu Johnson of Kenosha.

Avoid Worry.

An eminent physician has stated, as a result of his experience, his opinion that worry kills more people than any single known disease, and is accountable for much of the degeneracy of the present day. It ages more certainly than the hardest work, covering the face with the freckles of unrest. But this will yield to force of will, a determination to fight against it constantly and strenuously.

THIS IS IT!

USE **A-B** STOVE POLISH

QUICK! EASY! OUTLASTS ALL OTHERS!

A-B POLISH CO.

1515 HADDON AVE CHICAGO

M'SHANE FOE OF CORRUPT BOSSES

CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATOR CHAMPIONS CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

STRIKES SPECIAL INTERESTS

Chicagoan Comes Out With Progressive But Not Radical Platform.

James C. McShane, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator, has just issued his platform, which is as follows:

I am now, and always have been, a Progressive Democrat.

The country is honeycombed with trusts, monopolies and combinations of an infinite variety. They stifle competition, destroy equal opportunities among the people, regulate the output, and in a measure fix the prices of nearly everything the people use. The small merchant and manufacturer is gradually being eliminated, and aside from agriculturists, we are rapidly becoming a nation of comparatively few employers, and ever increasing millions of employees.

The correction of these conditions, so far as they are capable of correction, is, in my judgment, the paramount necessity of the day.

I favor legitimate business of every kind, whether large or small, and if elected, I would do everything to help but nothing to harm it.

I subscribe, however, to the proposition: "That private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable." Such monopolies are almost invariably created for improper purposes and are usually maintained by unfair means.

I stand for full and complete industrial freedom, for laws that will encourage fair, and forbid unfair competition, and that will insure equal opportunities and fair play for all the people.

The Tariff and Currency Bills, passed by the present administration, and the administration's proposed anti-Trust Laws will go far towards accomplishing these objects, but much more remains to be done to restore normal conditions.

The laws regulating the relations of capital and labor are, in my judgment, inadequate and unsuited to present conditions, and are unfair and unjust to employees.

With the use of modern machinery and methods, the lives and limbs of the working people are exposed to frightful dangers. Take for instance the case of railroad employees; statistics show that they are exposed, in the performance of their duties, to greater dangers than those to which soldiers are exposed in times of war.

I consider human rights more important than property rights, and I believe that justice, humanity and sound public policy alike require that employers should be compelled to provide all approved safety appliances, and in all respects to do all that can be reasonably done to secure the safety, health and general welfare of their employees.

I believe that the unholy alliance, which has so long existed between special interests and the Government, and the existence and activities of corrupt political bosses—the business agents of special interests—have been largely responsible for the conditions from which we suffer most, and that the breaking up of such alliance, the elimination of corrupt political bosses, and the overthrow of the so-called invisible government are indispensable to the restoration of industrial freedom and truly representative government.

I favor the initiative, referendum and the short ballot.

The most important questions for the voters to decide, in respect to each candidate, are: Would the candidate, if nominated and elected, stand for the special interests, or for the people?

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and is he honest, trustworthy and competent?

The record and life's work of the respective candidates is, of course, the best evidence on these questions. If a candidate's record and life's work show that he has been uniformly on the people's side, it is fair to assume that if elected he would remain on their side.

Upon the other hand, if a candidate's record and life's work show that he has been uniformly on the side of the special interests, it is reasonable to suppose that, if elected, he would remain on their side.

It is hardly necessary to suggest that no man should be elected to a high office, whose reputation for honesty and integrity is even questionable, and certainly not if his reputation in these respects is in fact bad.

If a man's reputation is bad, that fact in itself should disqualify him for a high official position. This is true not only for the reason that a man, who has such a reputation, almost invariably deserves it—for where there is much smoke there is some fire—but also because the election of such a man lessens, if it does not destroy, the confidence and respect of the people, in and for the law and government.

My position, in reference to other important questions not herein specifically referred to, is sufficiently indicated by the statement, that I subscribe to the National Democratic platform of 1912, and I am in full accord with the policies outlined by the present National Administration.

History of Baseball.

While the origin of baseball is a disputed question, the first real game on record was played at Hoboken, N. Y., the same year that Texas was taken into the Union. The Knickerbocker Baseball club drew up the first real set of rules at that time. Organized baseball, however, is a development since the Civil war. The National league was not formed until 1875.

National Flowers.

National flowers are as follows: France, lily; England, rose; Ireland, shamrock; Scotland, thistle; Germany, cornflower; Canada, sugar maple; United States, goldenrod and others; Egypt, lotus; Spain, pomegranate; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Greece, violet; Saxony, mignonette.

No Substitute.

There is no substitute for thoroughgoing, ardent and sincere earnestness.—Dickens.

The Young Idea.

A high school freshman, asked to recite on the life of Alexander the Great, extemporized as follows: "Alexander was a quick-tempered man. Once when he had taken too much wine he got angry at his best friend and killed him. Alexander was very much grieved, and did everything he could to help bury his friend."

When the Tenor Fainted.
"I seek for thee in every flower," a tenor solo, had been selected by the visitor from the city who was to sing at the village concert. Being asked what he was going to sing, he wrote that he had chosen "I seek for thee" (in A flat). In the program it accordingly appeared as: "Song, 'I Seek for Thee in a Flat'."

She Knew.

A chorus girl seeking an engagement at a Broadway manager's office was offered a position in a company booked in one-night stands. She asked permission to look at the route, and after glancing at the sheet said: "No, sir; it's good enough for them as wants it, but no more of them pitcher and bowl circuits for mine."

Deep Devotion.

"Is there anything as strong as a mother's love for her child?" "I guess not. The only thing that approaches it is a baseball fan's devotion to the national game."

Cheerful.

Widowed Servant (who has received a wreath from her mistress)—"I don't know 'ow to th—th—thank yu, mum, I 'ow—ow to do the same for you some day."

Improved on Old Superstition.
The first time pigs crossed a threshold make them jump over the pants' belt, or your wife's garter, the maid's apron; then they will come regularly. A plan now is among up-to-date American farmers to keep the pigs in regular pens feed them twice a day. It is regarded as a scheme more popular with wife and the maid. The other way recorded as being a German one.

Worth Knowing.

There are 315 ways of changing a quarter of a dollar. The pieces are the 20-cent piece, ten-cent piece, five-cent piece, three-cent piece and the one-cent piece. To make all the changes without using the same coin twice would require 1,223 one-cent pieces, 614 twos, 378 threes, 184 fives, 69 tens and nine twenties, making 1,684 pieces, worth \$53.75.

To Hang Pictures.

Pictures are hung preferably nowadays without long pieces of wire dropped from a molding, except in the case of extra large and heavy ones. They should be hung flat against the wall; and small pins or hooks that hold firmly and do not mar the wall may be had to effect the invisible hanging.

SPECIMEN BALLOT

TOWN OF LAKE VILLA

Election Tuesday, April 7, 1914

FOR Special Tax For Gravel, Rock, Macadam or Other Hard Roads

| | |
|-----|--|
| YES | |
| NO | |

AGAINST Special Tax For Gravel, Rock, Macadam or Other Hard Roads

SPECIMEN BALLOT

TOWN OF LAKE VILLA

Election Tuesday, April 7, 1914

FOR the Proposition of Abolishing Poll Tax

| | |
|-----|--|
| YES | |
| NO | |

AGAINST the Proposition of Abolishing Poll Tax

Specimen Ballot

TOWN OF LAKE VILLA

ELECTION TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1914

C. H. Talbott,
TOWN CLERK

| | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> People's Party | <input type="radio"/> Independent Party (By Petition) |
| For Supervisor | For Supervisor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JOHN STRATTON | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For Town Clerk | For Town Clerk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ALBERT KAPPLE | <input type="checkbox"/> C. W. TALBOTT |
| For Assessor | For Assessor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E. A. WILTON | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For Collector | For Collector |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WILLIAM H. MILLER | <input type="checkbox"/> PERCIVAL DIBBLE |
| For Highway Commissioner | For Highway Commissioner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GEORGE MCCREDIE | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For Constable | For Constable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WILLIAM FREEMAN | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Shall This Town Become
Anti-Saloon Territory?

| | |
|-----|--|
| YES | |
| NO | |